

# THE *Country* GUIDE

20 OCT 1952

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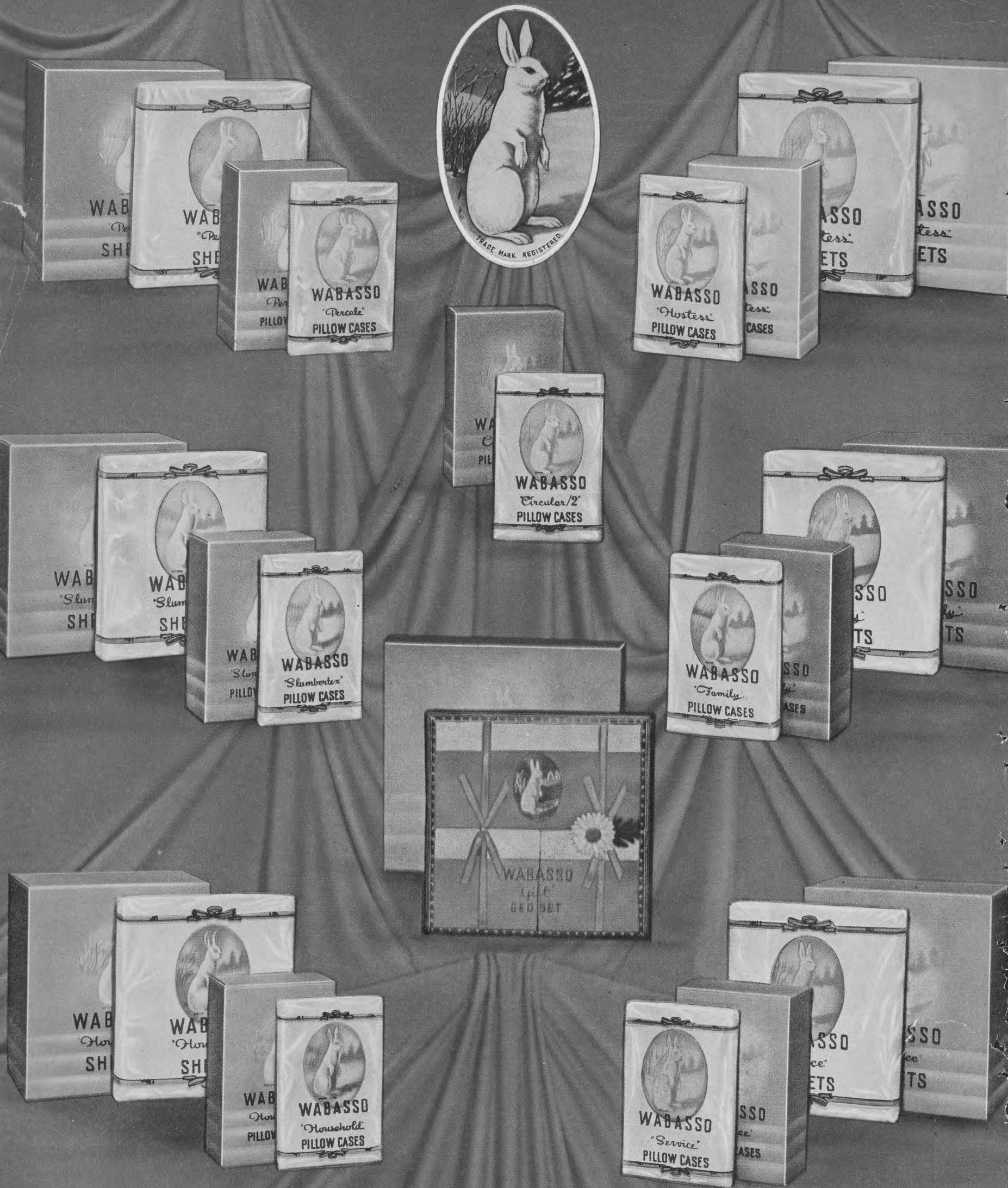
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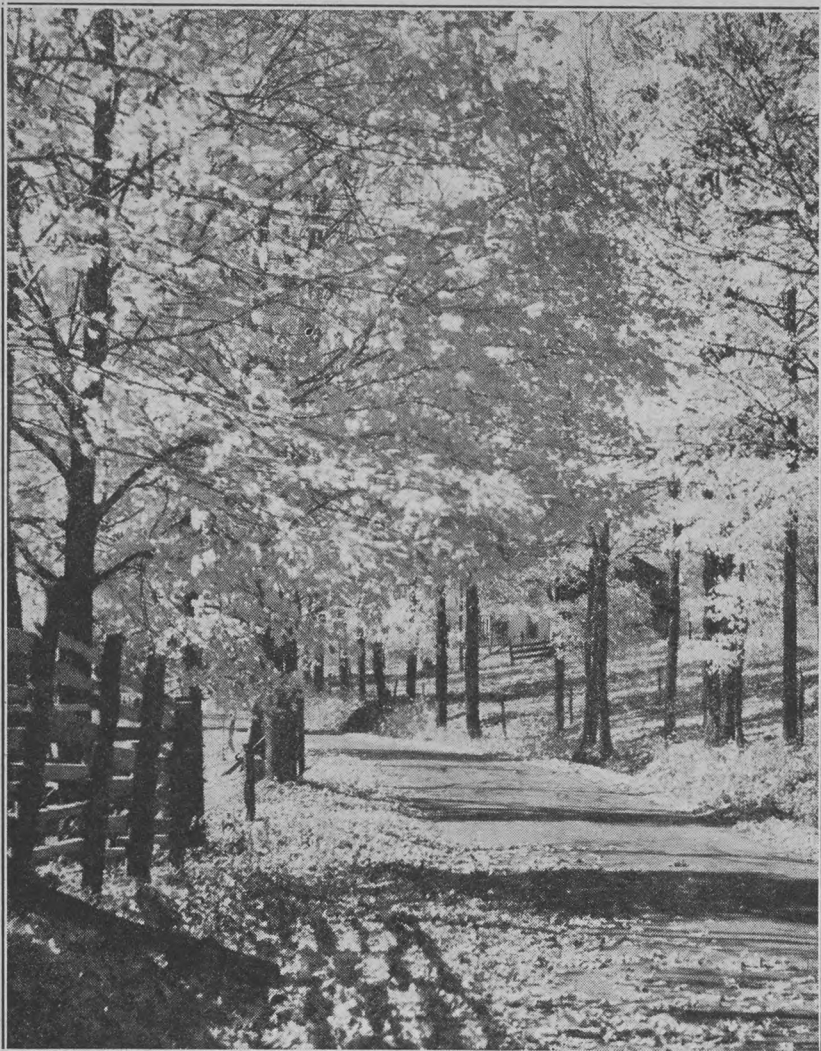


Photo by Eva Luoma

## THE *Country* GUIDE

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SUBSCRIPTION PRICES IN CANADA—50 cents one year; \$1.00 two years; \$2.00 five years; \$3.00 eight years. Outside Canada \$1.00 per year. Greater Winnipeg \$1.00 per year. Single copies 5 cents. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second-class mail matter.  
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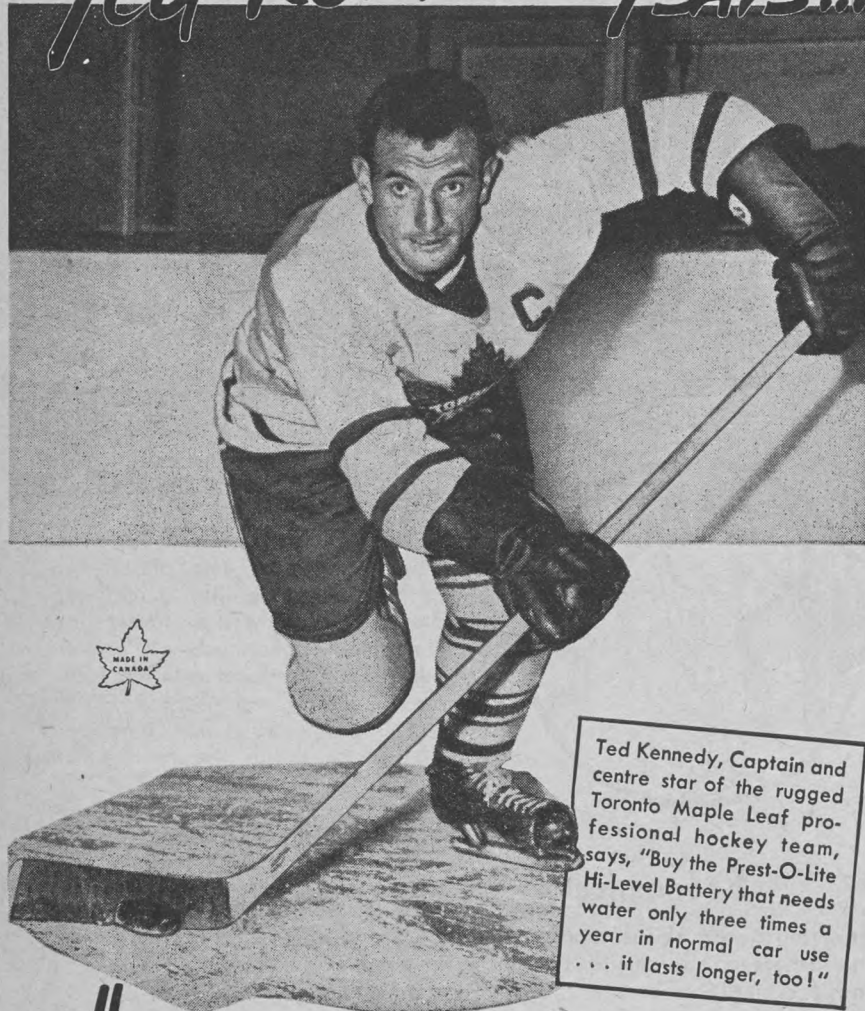
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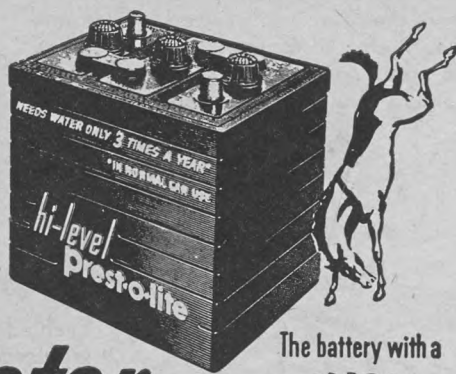
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## India's Food Problem

*Agriculturally backward, India is making strong efforts to become self-sufficient in feeding her people and raising their standards of living*

THE population of India is 361 million, or 246 people per square mile. It is generally assumed that India's huge population, which is increasing at the rate of approximately 1.3 per cent per year, is larger than her land area will support. This, say the representatives of the Indian government, is not true. They quote the population of England and Wales as 750 persons per square mile; Belgium, 708; prewar Germany, 382; Italy, 381, and Japan, 426. They also point to the fact that whereas India's population increased 13.4 per cent between 1941 and 1951, the increase of population of the United States was 14.5 per cent between 1940 and 1950.

The Indian government points with justice to the fact that the real problem is under-production, both agriculturally and industrially. For example, the average yield of corn in India is 803 pounds per acre; in the United States, it is 1,579 pounds. Rice averages 1,240 pounds per acre in India, and 2,185 pounds in the United States. The yield of wheat is 660 pounds in India (11 bushels), and 812 pounds (13.5 bushels) in the United States. A survey of wheat production in India by F.A.O. indicated that production could be increased 20 per cent in ten years, and that additional increases in yields after ten years could bring the total increase up to 50 per cent.

In 1947, the Indian Ministry of Food and Agriculture launched a five-year "Grow More Food" plan, which was to have been completed by April, 1952. Unfortunately, during the five-year period, increase in farm production was not as substantial as had been hoped for. By the end of 1951, there were 126 million people under rationing. One of the principal difficulties in carrying out the five-year plan has been that producers have been inclined to divert land to the growing of cash crops. As a result, the area under cotton increased by nearly 3.7 million acres in three years, while oilseeds were increased by 2.4 million acres, and the area under jute cultivation nearly doubled. By the beginning of 1952, the total increase of the principal cash crops amounted to 7.4 million acres. Most of this was diverted from the production of cereals. In 1951, official procurement of food grains from rural areas was 3.43 million tons, or one million tons less than in 1950.

India's Planning Commission has outlined a five-year plan for the development of agriculture and industry, but flatly states that India cannot achieve self-sufficiency even by 1955-56, notwithstanding an estimated additional production of 7.2 million tons of food grains during the five-year period ending in that year. Increased population is estimated as likely to total 26 millions in this period, and at the rate of 13½ ounces per adult, per day, the population increase alone would use up all of this increase, except 300,000 tons which would be available for the remaining population. On this basis, India's food deficit, now approximately ten per cent, will remain practically unaltered by 1956.

The "Grow More Food" plan has been revised somewhat, and will now link additional production with procurement, to provide that 60 per cent of increased production in intensively farmed areas must be surrendered to the procurement authorities for distribution to other parts of the country. Where this is not done, financial assistance by the government will be withheld. Emphasis also will be placed on permanent rather than on periodic schemes; and closer supervision will be maintained by the central government over the actual execution of schemes in the various states. Moreover, efforts in the "Grow More Food" campaign will be concentrated in selected zones best suited to rapid increase in production.

In 1951, India imported 4,723,729 tons of food grains, out of a planned importation of 5.44 million tons. In June, 1951, India and the United States signed a 35-year wheat loan agreement. Last year, the U.S. supplied more than one million tons of wheat on loan account to India, plus a further 800,000 tons. Of India's total imports of food grains in 1951, Canada supplied 327,930 tons, or a little under 11 million bushels.

By the end of 1955-56, India plans to bring under irrigation an additional 8.8 million acres; to restore four million acres of fallow land to cultivation; and to reclaim 1.5 million acres. Admittedly, India has a long way to go. Only six per cent of the waters of Indian rivers is put to any use, and 80 per cent of India's cultivated acreage is unirrigated. Wasteland is estimated at more than 68 million acres.

To overcome the present under-production, India plans to spend more than \$400 million for agricultural and rural development, or 12.8 per cent of the total government outlay during the five-year plan; and in addition a further \$945 million is earmarked for irrigation and power projects. Early in March this year, a \$48 million fertilizer plant at Sindri was formally opened with a stated capacity of 350,000 tons of fertilizer per year, or enough to feed an estimated seven million people per year on the food grains they need.

The other side of India's food problem is the problem of absentee landlordism, and the small scattered holdings. Several states have passed bills to abolish the landlord system, and to turn the land over to the people who till it. The average size of an agricultural holding is between three and five acres in India, as compared with 21 acres in Britain.

Even the small three-to-five-acre holdings are cut up into numerous scattered strips of land. This makes economical farming impossible, and the problem is being approached by way of co-operative village management. As a result, India now leads the world in the number of agricultural co-operatives. In Madhya Pradesh alone, 2,433,000 fragmentary plots have been consolidated into 36,000 holdings, thus making it possible to set up irrigation systems and to use tractors. The government assists with loans and extension services.

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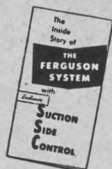
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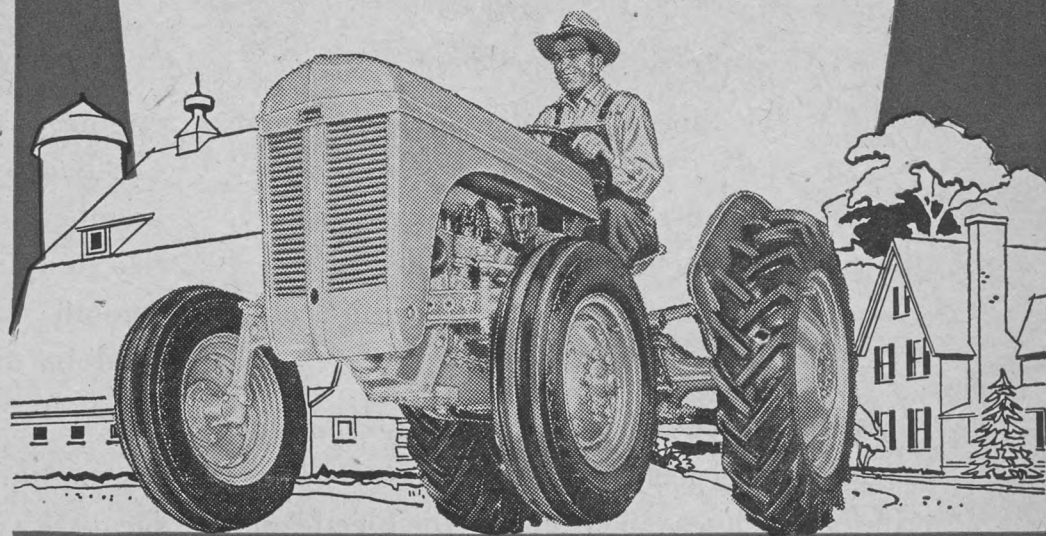
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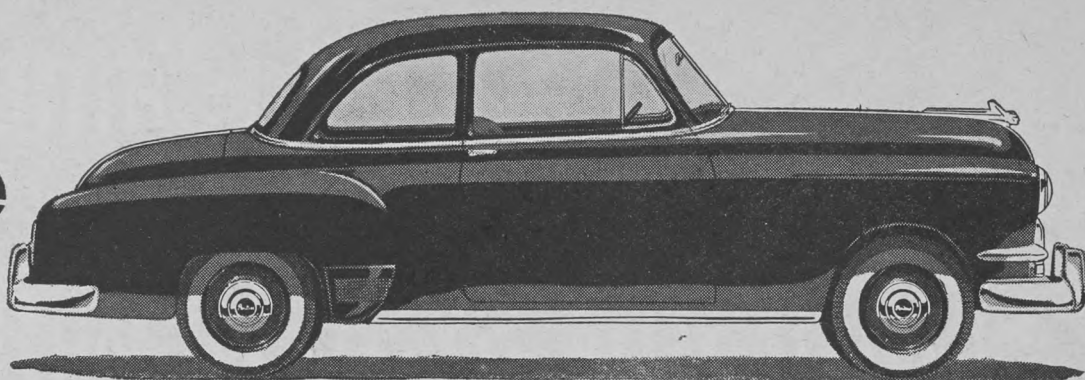
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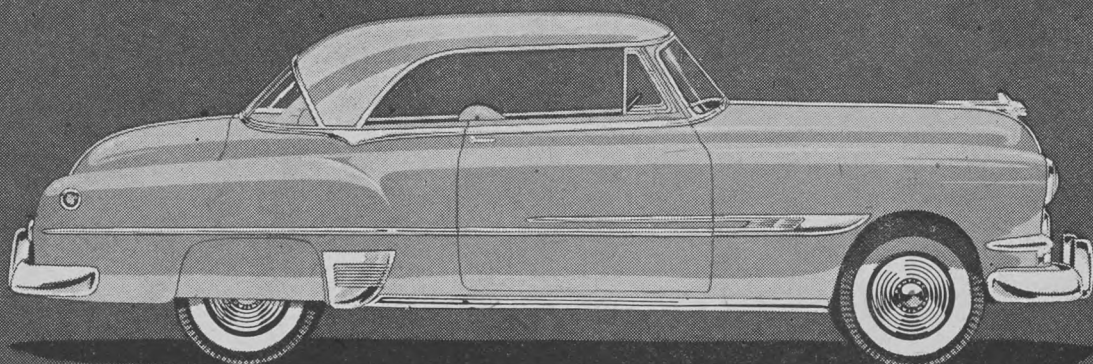
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# In the Low-Price Field



*Illustrated—Fleetleader Special 2-Door Sedan*

# In the Luxury Field



*Illustrated—Chieftain Catalina "8"*

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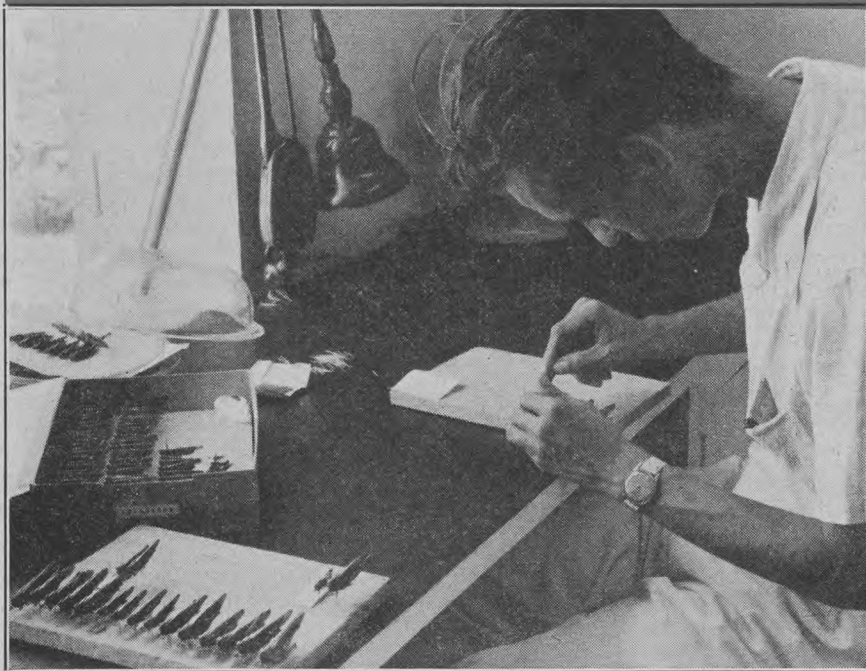
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**A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE**

# FOOD *for* *the Hungry*

*A revealing and telling story of the development and achievements of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations*



*Above: Half the world depends chiefly on rice for food. F.A.O. operates a rice-breeding station at Orissa, India, through its Commission.*

*Left: An entomologist studies the South American locust at Nicaragua in the F.A.O. laboratory there.*

*Below: Animal diseases cause great losses of food the world over. Here, vaccination of cattle under an F.A.O. program is under way.*



[U.N. photos]

F.A.O. originated at the Hot Springs Conference called by the late President Roosevelt in 1943. The purpose of that Conference was not to deal with wartime food supplies, for which machinery already existed. Its purpose was two-fold: First, to appraise the postwar situation in food and agriculture and to make recommendations for meeting it; and second, to plan for the future development of agriculture and improved nutrition throughout the world.

Despite the protests of the Russians against excluding war food needs, the Conference adhered to its terms of reference. Many recommendations were made that were implemented in the early postwar period. Among them was the appointment of an Interim Commission, through which F.A.O. was established in 1945, when, at a conference in Quebec, 38 governments accepted membership in it, and appointed its first director-general, Sir John Boyd Orr, of Scotland. When the United Nations was established in 1946, F.A.O. became one of its specialized organizations.

F.A.O. grew steadily and now has 67 member countries, including Germany and Japan. Russia took an active part in the Interim Commission and had a delegation at Quebec, but did not accept membership. Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia all joined in the early years, but only Yugoslavia remains a member. Dr. Norris E. Dodd, formerly assistant secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, succeeded Sir John Boyd Orr, who resigned in 1948, and at the Conference held last fall in Rome, Italy, Dr. Dodd's term of office was extended for two years.

F.A.O.'s first task was to establish an organization with a staff gathered together from several countries. To secure a high level of competency in such a staff was not a simple undertaking in 1946, when many countries had few top-level people to spare, and when information concerning qualifications of candidates in the various fields of activity throughout the world was not as readily available

as it is today. The director-general proceeded slowly, but succeeded in manning the organization with a reasonably representative, competent staff which has since been greatly strengthened.

The next task of F.A.O. was to familiarize the governments and peoples of the countries it was intended primarily to help, with the purposes of F.A.O. and to explain to them the nature of the services it was prepared to render. At the same time, it was almost equally necessary to acquaint governments and peoples of the countries from whom co-operation and continued support was essential, with the need and value of much of the work.

The first director-general was a fortunate choice for this task. He planted the concept of F.A.O. in the minds of people everywhere. Those of us who have lived our lives in countries where agriculture

**by G. S. H. BARTON**

has been so largely built through technical service and is so dependent on it, realize that such development is a time-consuming process and that the more primitive the practice the more slowly will change take place. Even in countries with advanced development there is always a great lag in the application of knowledge, despite the continuous distribution of information, including well organ-

ized extension and demonstration services. We know, too, that as the service expands and the need for it widens, financial provision for it seldom evokes enthusiasm in either public or governmental circles.

F.A.O. is not a research organization. Its major function is to collect and distribute information and to assist governments and people to use it. In the discharge of these functions it does have to conduct certain types of investigation. It does assist countries, through its specialists, in developing research work for their own special benefit, when they are in a position to undertake such work; and it does endeavor to co-ordinate research work and technical services through the co-operation of governments.

In the early years, circumstances compelled F.A.O. to devote much time to doing two things: building up its information, which in many countries meant creating the means to procure it; and in helping to find ways of solving particular problems in countries that (Please turn to page 46)



when his crew said he was in a dark-brown study settling the problems of war.

Porky was the only one who had known of what he was thinking. Porky, that poor lonesome kid from the prairie, who thought only of going back to the farm. They sat together by the hour, the two of them, each one singing the praises of his own favorite spot on earth, believing for a little while that there was no war, no danger, no fears of death, for they were back home.

ONCE porky had said almost reluctantly, "Hang it, Joe, you make me want to see your river. Maybe I will some day, when this war is over. Some day when the fall work is done on the farm I'll take me a trip to visit you, and I'll see for myself if your blessed old river is as fascinatin' as you seem to think it is. Yes, sir, I'll see your Pelican River and judge for myself. Me, I like the wheat fields, yellow and swayin' in the breeze. Nothin' on earth like it anywhere. I can hardly wait to get back." Always at this point Porky's blue eyes grew dreamy. "I'll get up at the crack o' dawn the first morning I'm home and ride over the old trails on Pinto and see every blessed spot I love. I'll swim in the old creek then I'll fish until noon, then I'll build me a fire and fry my catch. By gosh I could eat four trout right now. Then I'll be satisfied, to spend the afternoon visitin' with Ma," he finished with a grimace. "I'll stand by the fence and watch my wheat, miles and miles of it, Joe, as far as the eye can see, ripplin' and noddin' in the sunset. Oh it makes me feel good just to talk about it."

Porky would never see his wheat fields again. Porky was dead. Yet somehow the soul of Porky seemed to be moving there beside him, keeping the promise he had made that some day he would see Pelican River.

Strange thoughts came into Joe's mind. He felt that he was pointing out the mystery, the beauty of the forest to Porky. "Look, Porky, there goes the horned owl. Watch his flight. Doesn't it remind you of the big Catalinas we saw one day in Scotland? They swooped on their prey in the ocean. Big game that was. This owl is probably swooping down on an unsuspecting mouse. Hear that crashing over there? We've probably startled a sleeping deer. I wish we could see it."

The path wound in and out, sometimes going through a small clearing flooded with moonlight, while sometimes the trees met overhead shutting

out all light, making the going difficult. Joe skirted the swamp where the mosquitoes hummed in droves. At Silver Bush Grove he stopped for a moment. The trees were thinning a little and Joe knew the river lay just ahead. He could see it now, shining like a silver ribbon through the trees.

His footsteps quickened. He brushed aside the low branch of a spruce, then he was standing on the edge of the bank. Below him stretched the river, sparkling and mysterious, filled with cool light and shadows, beautiful in its quiet strength, calling to him as it had always called, fascinating him as it had always done. He stood and listened to the music of the river. His mother had said before he was born, "He will love and understand nature, this little son of mine."

His eyes swept the length of the river where the bend hid it from view. Tomorrow he would get the *Rover* into shape and follow its many twists and turns for miles westward. Joe sat down and drew out his pipe. He had no way of knowing that on the opposite bank not far up the river, someone else was sitting beside the river, hating it, fearing it, for what it might do to her: Tanya Ellis sat with her head buried on her knees, so that she would not see the river, but she could not escape its relentless murmur.

Day was breaking when Joe climbed the trellis and went to bed.

IT was not until the afternoon of the following day that Joe was able to get away from the house to see his boat.

All morning the good women of Pelican straggled in with cakes and fish and preserves to tempt the appetite of the airman about whom there seemed to be such an air of glamour. To the people who had never gone further away than to the city of Winnipeg, Joe's going overseas sounded like an adventure.

Nor did these good women leave right away. They stood around, giggling, hoping to carry back to their neighbors some choice bit of gossip. ("He told me he had a girl, a girl in the city. She'll be here any time now." . . . "He said he had been quite

frightened during his first raid." . . . "He saw a robot plane come over London." . . . "He told me about his chat with the King.")

But they were disappointed for Joe said none of these things. He merely thanked them courteously and asked them questions about their own families. Where was Lawrence? In Scotland? Oh, a pretty place, Scotland. Yes, he had been there several times. Hospitable people, the Scotch. No, he had not seen Lou Bates in London. Yes, he was glad to be home.

With this meagre gleanings of information they had to be content. The more imaginative ones filled in the gaps themselves hinting darkly to their neighbors about this and that, a thing that Joe had implied. Mrs. Wolfe confided as much to Martha, that Joe had almost lost his leg. Martha repeated it to Mrs. Robertson who told Mrs. Ottertail who

added a bit to the story, and by eleven o'clock Joe's leg had been amputated and he was wearing an artificial one and that's why he hadn't run yesterday at the ball game.

By the time Mrs. Shorting arrived, Joe was getting a bit tired of their questions and he said very little. Mrs. Shorting drew her own conclusions and told her best friend that Joe had been disappointed in love. Willow made an excuse to visit Martha, but when she heard about the steady stream of visitors to the Post, she wisely stayed away.

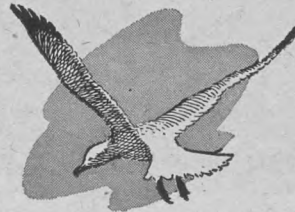
After lunch Joe escaped, and hurried to see Ralph Collins and together they overhauled the engine of the *Rover*. It was rather late when they were through, but Joe insisted they go for a spin before dinner.

Willow had been watching them through Martha's kitchen window, and when she saw that all was in readiness she wandered out through the front gate.

Joe saw her and waved. "Hello, Willow. Want to come for a ride?"

Willow looked at Ralph and shook her head. She would wait until they were alone. She was charming in her red dirndl skirt and white blouse, a red ribbon

(Please turn to page 55)



The old woman grinned her pleasure. "Tea, tea," she repeated and nodded her head.

# This Co-op Has Growing Pains

*The Pioneer Co-operative Association is busily proving that nothing succeeds like success*

by HAROLD BALDWIN

**F**IFTEEN years ago, a handful of farmers launched the Pioneer Co-operative Association Limited of Swift Current—on half a shoestring. In that grassless, cropless, frightening year of whistling dust storms, through which a copper sun occasionally broke, they dared embark on a brand new venture. They were hardheaded men; who possessed much of that rare commodity, common sense, a quality which made up for their newness to urban business practice. They had what was as valuable, the loyalty of an ever increasing number of member shareholders, who stuck by them until the depression clouds lifted.

Steadily the business grew, until about three

years ago, when this erstwhile successful co-operative was startled by a financial deficit of \$9,000—largely due to "accounts receivable" of \$30,000. Inventories had become overloaded. There was, for example, a stack of motor tires, oils and greases, excellent in their day, but outmoded with the swiftly changing automobile and tractor improvements.

The business premises had grown too small for efficient service and handling of goods. They were scattered over the city. Paradoxically, the business had grown, but those accounts receivable—moribund capital—had to be reduced. Inventories, buildings, personnel, just had to be reorganized.

Directors noticed, too, that inadequate quarters had a depressing effect on the morale of otherwise loyal, conscientious staff. Member shareholders began to drop away, resenting delays, however unavoidable, in service; and occasionally, the gruff behavior of some harassed staff member. The termites of business ill-will began to gnaw at the operations of the Pioneer Co-op.

Something had to be done. Somebody had to be found with courage enough, with ability enough, to reanimate static inventories and to infuse new ideas and energy into the business. The biggest, most daring job of all, was to find

greater space, with all departments as far as possible under one roof, where patrons and staff would have ample elbow room to do business.

**T**HAT man was found in the person of George P. Baker, young in years, but a veteran in the way of co-operatives. With him came C. R. Durnford. To Durnford went the job of office reorganization, personnel adjustment and the establishment of an accounting system commensurate with the growth and future growth of the Pioneer Co-op.

Abetted by Durnford and a grim, determined board of directors, George P. Baker came, saw and reorganized. Together they built a consolidated store which travellers doing business on the prairies declare is one of the finest, most up-to-date stores in the West, housing groceries, hardware, dry goods, lunch counter and offices.

In the annex, motor accessories can be bought while car or tractor undergo repairs in the shop and garage. Parking space—an invaluable asset these days—can be found all about the big store, and snappy attendants will "fill 'er up" while car and tractor owners fill up with a snack at the coffee bar.

It took almost as much courage as the pioneers of 1937 exhibited, to establish this fine store—especially where it is located. The most optimistic director had many a sleepless hour wondering about the wisdom of erecting the store where it now does an overflow business. Hardshelled heads of departments, men of long experience with retail merchandising, shook doubtful heads when they contemplated the suggested site of the store.

The store is a considerable distance from the beaten path of business in the city of Swift Current, but Baker calculated on the parking facilities—and that one of Saskatchewan's road arteries ran by the front door. Judicious and tasteful lighting tells the motorist as he approaches that this is the Pioneer Co-operative Association Limited.

Baker declared that the place to build bigger and better was right on city property owned by the Pioneer, regardless of where that property happened to be, provided the property had parking space outside, and supplied goods, services and prices inside, second to no competitor.

The decision made, Baker and his directors lost no time in putting a contractor to work, who, under their direction, incorporated the latest ideas and some original ones.

The store completed, goods on the shelves, and staff on the alert, Premier T. C. Douglas (also minister for co-operatives in the Saskatchewan government), officially opened the new shopping center before an audience of 2,000 interested people, on June 2, 1951. Since that day the store and the expanding business of the Pioneer Co-operative Association of Swift Current have more than vindicated the courage and initiative of Baker, Durnford and their directors. The gloomy headshaking is a thing of the past.

**A**T the end of 1950, the Pioneer Co-op boasted 2,958 member shareholders. By the end of 1951 they numbered 3,921, not to mention the hundreds of casual shoppers, who, attracted by the comments of their friends, came to see for themselves and to become steady customers. When one considers that sales in 1951 amounted to \$1,090,362, an increase of \$409,412 over the 1950 sales, some idea of the increased number of satisfied shoppers can be grasped.

However, net income interests most of us, whether we are rapidly expanding co-operatives or salary-earning individuals. A comparison of income of the Pioneer Co-op, for the years 1949, 1950, 1951, best illustrates what the co-op has accomplished. Net income for 1949 amounted to \$5,665; in 1950 it was \$24,512, and in 1951 it reached \$79,146.

An innovation was the "Coffee Bar." From the time of its debut in April, 1951, this has been too much of a success. Seating capacity has proved to be far too limited. One must see the waiting queues on Saturday shopping day to realize how limited. All light lunches are prepared where the customer can see them coming up. The evolution of a brown-crusted pie can be followed from the first mustering of the ingredients.

Only in one branch of their operations have the Pioneer management and directors shown a deficit this year. The co-op maintains coal agencies at Leinan, Cantuar, St. Aldwyn, Beverley, Rush Lake, and Neidpath, small prairie towns and villages forming a rough circle about the city of Swift Current. The trouble was (Please turn to page 50)



The directors consider co-op affairs: Left to right: the author; F. J. Schofield, Beverley; John Sluth, Webb; C. W. Shaner, Swift Current; George P. Baker, Manager; J. D. Dyck, Wymark (chairman); C. H. Funk, Stewart Valley; C. D. Munro, Cantuar; P. S. Martins, Main Centre, and J. C. Wightman, Swift Current.



The modern Pioneer Co-op building, with the cafe building on the left, which is already proving too small to care for all the patrons. The picture below gives some idea of the chrome-trimmed, streamlined, modern and functional cafe interior.



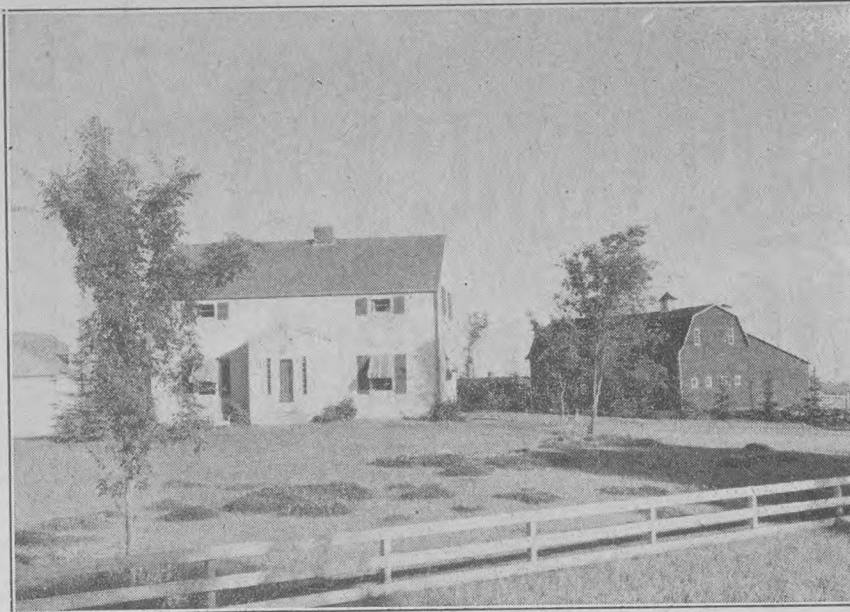
**I**N 1931, Ernie Lewis, now of Winterburn, was slightly surprised to find himself the owner and operator of an Alberta farm. From his earliest youth in Calgary he had wanted to be a farmer. He moved toward the realization of his dream by taking holiday jobs on a farm, and made a further advance when he was given the summer job of managing a cousin's farm at Bashaw.

Graduation from the University of Alberta did not bring him any closer to owning a farm, and in 1929 he took a job with one of the machine companies in Edmonton. As he worked on the city job his resolve to farm crystallized. He spent holidays and week-ends driving around Edmonton looking at land. His work took him the length of the province, but all his observations confirmed his early predisposition in favor of land in the Edmonton district. His father had made over some land to him near Calgary, but he did not want to go that far south. In 1931, two years after he began his intensive search, he signed an agreement of sale on a half section of land.

After 21 years on this farm he can give some sound advice to other young men who intend to buy a farm: "Most of us are too quick to buy the piece of land that lies handy, or is the first to be offered to us," commented Mr. Lewis. "Someone in the city may look at a hundred houses before he finally signs an agreement of sale, but we often buy the first farm to come on the market. Well, the purchase of a farm is a lot more permanent than the buying of a city house. Too many of us buy a farm and spend the next 50 years wishing we had bought somewhere else.

"It is better to decide first what you want to raise, where you want to live, and the kind of farm you want, and then search in the area where that farm is likely to be found. If it isn't in the district where you were raised, then move to a district where it is. When you find the farm that you are certain you want, and are satisfied that you can pay for it, buy it instead of settling for something that you will think all your life is second best. After all, you are buying several things—a business, a home, and a way of life. They all have to satisfy you."

He also commented that he had sought the advice of the well qualified agriculture men on the staff of the College of Agriculture at the University. He was asked if they were prepared to advise him.



*A view of the Lewis farmyard from the side of the road.*

Green Acres" is where they want to live.

The farm is quite different today from what it was when Mr. Lewis was studying its possibilities 21 years ago. Only 50 acres were under the plow then. In fact, his technical advisers sounded a firm note of caution about the cost of clearing the rest of the land. It was under heavy bush, and Mr. Lewis was well aware that it would cost a great

registered or not, it is sold as seed. The alfalfa is sold to feed-houses or fed to the 28 head of cattle maintained on the farm. The remainder of the farm income comes from the potatoes. Of late years, the purely agricultural income has been supplemented by returns from the leasing of oil rights, though they arrived after the farm was well on its financial feet.

Mr. Lewis told an amusing story about another source of income that recently dried up. In reply to a question as to whether there were chickens on the place he replied that they had only a few for their own use. "I was never too keen on

chickens myself," he admitted, "but Jack came back from the Vermilion School of Agriculture all full of enthusiasm for new types of agricultural production. First thing I knew we had 200 Leghorns; the next thing I knew, either I looked after them, or they got no attention. I put those birds on the market as soon as I could, and there has been no talk of large poultry projects around here since."

When Ernie Lewis bought his first potato seed he paid 15 cents a bushel for it, and sold the resulting crop in the fall for less. Those were the years when no farm product was worth

## Green Acres

by RALPH HEDLIN

*Friendly family co-operation and large-scale potato production characterize the Lewis farm at Winterburn, Alberta*



*The potatoes in the 65-acre field will be moved to the 145 by 45-foot storage (right). Inset: Ernie Lewis (left) chats with son Jack.*

"Sure," he said. "You can't expect them to drop everything and run when you holler, but I had soils men and field crops men and others advise me before I signed a thing. The Soils Department ran tests on the soil and told me of its strengths and weaknesses. I had a pretty good idea of what this farm would raise when I bought it. If there was something I didn't know and wanted to find out I went to the Agricultural College."

It has paid off. This is a family farm and all the members of the family—Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Jack (20), Beth (18) and Carol (10), feel that "Lewis'

deal to get it into production. Many potential buyers had passed it by because they were disturbed by the clearing costs.

Mr. Lewis continued his job in Edmonton for a year, but he soon found that he was not doing well either on the land or in the city. He left his job and began to spend his time letting off charges of stumping powder and hooking long, steel cables to large, tall trees, to get them off the land that he wanted to plant to potatoes. He found that his costs of clearing were very heavy, as he had been warned and expected they would be, but the land was pro-

much, and he felt that potatoes were as good a bet as anything else. He started in a small way, but of late years has grown up to 40 acres. This year he has a good crop on 65 acres. The increased seeding is largely a result of the fact that son Jack is now a full-time, responsible member of the producing family unit, and management problems and work are divided between father and son.

A number of procedures that the Lewises have developed could be profitably used on kitchen potato plots. For one thing, they use heavy applications of fertilizer.

(Please turn to page 81)

[Guide Photos]

# How Necessary Are Milk Boards?



By 7:15 a.m. the 55 Holsteins on the farm of Mrs. B. Leslie, Fort Whyte, Man., had been milked. Mrs. Leslie supplies nearly a ton daily to the Winnipeg market. [Guide and Nat. Film Board photos]

**M**ILK boards, or milk control boards, as they are often designated officially, are only one of many devices which society has resorted to over a very long period of time, as a means of evening up the good things of life. There are many objectives to be met, including freedom, justice, and a rising standard of living. There also have been many failures. Some of these devices have been cast aside after trial: some that have continued, have persisted despite constant, strong criticism. In the course of time democratic society has succeeded, by the process of trial and error, in gaining for itself a larger freedom, combined with a broader distribution of the amenities of life.

Most persons are inclined to trust themselves to do the right thing, but seldom feel able to trust the other fellow fully. Consequently, if a problem is important enough to a sufficient number of people, we call in the group whom we have elected to do for us, the things we do not seem able to do for ourselves—the government. The government then decides, either that the matter is not important enough to warrant its time and attention, or it takes some action designed to temper liberty with authority so that the ends of justice may be served.

Milk boards, then, are another device for introducing fair play into society. Whether they are successful or not can lead to differences of opinion. Generally, however, they have been continued wherever they have been established. Today, there are milk boards in nine of the ten provinces of Canada, and all but one (British Columbia), were established years before World War II began. In the United States, the federal government exercises a measure of control throughout the whole country,

## *Producers in fluid milk sheds have a vital interest in these government-sponsored bodies and should understand their real functions*

but in addition, one-third of the states have state boards operating under control of the state legislatures. In the United Kingdom and in other parts of the Commonwealth of Nations, legislation to serve the same purpose is operating. In some instances it is more drastic and comprehensive than anything we have had in western Canada.)

**I**N practically all provinces, legislatures have established milk control boards as a result of some situation in one or more city or urban milk markets, which has created extreme dissatisfaction either among producers or consumers, or both. For the most part, such situations have created great difficulty for producers, and led to low, or otherwise unsatisfactory pricing. Contributing causes could be any one, or a combination, of several important factors. A struggle between distributors in a large urban center for a larger share of the business, or dissatisfaction among producers with the price offered for fluid milk and cream, or for the surplus which normally is produced during the summer pasture season, could be responsible. Perhaps the city health regulations impose restrictions on the manner in which milk is produced, and involve extra costs to producers which they could not recover from the distributors. In earlier years, too, producers of milk for urban markets were poorly organized, and it was possible to play one group

against another, sometimes to the detriment of both producers and consumers. In any event, the producer was nearly always involved directly in the unfavorable situation.

Today, another factor, consumer interest, is much more actively at work than was the case ten or 20 years ago. This increased interest arises from two causes. People today are interested in nutrition to a far greater extent than formerly. Science has learned a great deal in recent years, and has disseminated much of its newer information about the relationship between good health and good food. This newer knowledge, in turn, has provided a sound basis for increased public interest in milk quality and prices. In addition, we have been all too familiar during the postwar years with the disintegrating effect which inflation has had on the contents of our pocketbooks. The city housewife must watch her pennies, like anyone else. If there are several children in a family, from two to four quarts of milk daily may be needed, and an extra one or two cents per quart may mean cutting down on milk consumption.

People seldom make organized protests against the costs of luxuries. If the price of nylon stockings, permanent waves, jewelry, motion pictures, or any one of a thousand items suddenly increases, there is no organized protest from consumers. They find a substitute, or do without. Milk they need every day: it is a necessity. Shoes and hats and dresses are also necessities, but there are many qualities to choose from, whereas city milk—fortunately for our health—is of one quality, and there is no choice except to do without. (Please turn to page 87)

Ina Bruns recounts  
the astonishing tale of

# Our Bull

the mercurial and calculating  
renegade, descendant of Ferdinand,

# Barcelona



I knew that Barcelona was needed in the pasture at this time of year, so I decided to let things slide for a month or two, and then produce evidence that would send my arch-enemy to the bologna mill, but quick. I also decided that my husband would look too fetching with a black band upon his sleeve and that I should in the future stay out of Barcy's way.

However, this resolution was easier drawn up than carried out. I had to cross the barnyard in order to reach the garden, so I now had to bring in the daily supply of vegetables while my husband was home, or else we had to go without vegetables. Being an absent-minded individual without much thought for the future, dinnertime usually found me without a vegetable in the house. Never having lived in Spain, where I might have come to consider the ways of bulls, I foolishly took a basket and made my way toward the garden. I climbed up on the barnyard fence, just where the fence runs over the horse-tank in such a way that stock from either lot can drink from their half of the tank. From this perch on the fence, I carefully surveyed the barnyard and pasture. There wasn't a bull in sight, not even a gentle-eyed cow. I leaped off the fence in quest of the salad ingredients, and all but landed on Barcy's sleek back! He had been lying for me on the far side of the stock tank!

For all his 2,000 pounds, Barcy was lithe of foot. In an instant, he confronted me, a deep rumble from his inner chambers rocking the earth about me! I stood with my back to the barnyard fence, knowing there was no time to scramble back over it.

THE bull was determined I should not escape this time. His great head, with its two daggers of death, shot forward. With a wild scream, I did the only thing left for me to do. I leaped into the stock tank, ducked under the water, and came up gasping on the other side of the fence. Barcy was striking the tank with his cast-iron head, and Rhett, watching again from the safety of the houseyard, was barking wildly. Dripping straw, water and horse-tank moss, I made my watery way to the house. As I did so, I noticed a pimply-faced youth bring his bike to a halt near the back door and stride breathlessly toward me. Waving a pink pamphlet under my dripping nose, he panted: "Madam, do you know that the day of judgment is near at hand? The end (Please turn to page 52)

Now in Spain, not even a half-witted matador in his wildest nightmare would enter a bull's domain without his sword, picadors, banderillas, armed men and horses, and cheering crowds to urge him to victory. The only one who watched me escape Barcy's wrath was our cowardly yallar dog, who now answered the bull's bellowed insults by barking back insults from the safety of the houseyard. I had hoped Barcy would stay angry until my husband came home. But Barcy was clever. Once he spotted the jeep returning from the field, the beefy one marched innocently back to his harem, just as though he had come in for a cool drink or to take a look at distant pastures.

"ARE you positive that Barcy is safe enough to be out with the herd?" I asked Albert, the moment he stepped inside the house. "That bull chased me this morning!"

"Chased you? Old Barcy? Why, that bull is too fat and lazy to switch flies!" my better-half laughed. "You just don't trust him because I told you about the time I knocked him down for slipping up on me. I told you I was mistaken—that he didn't really mean to strike from behind!"

"He tore the garden fence down and chased me," I pouted, as I produced an angry red patch that ran down my leg. "He ruined some of my clothes, too!"

"All bulls do that in the spring."

"All bulls ruin my clothes and chase me?"

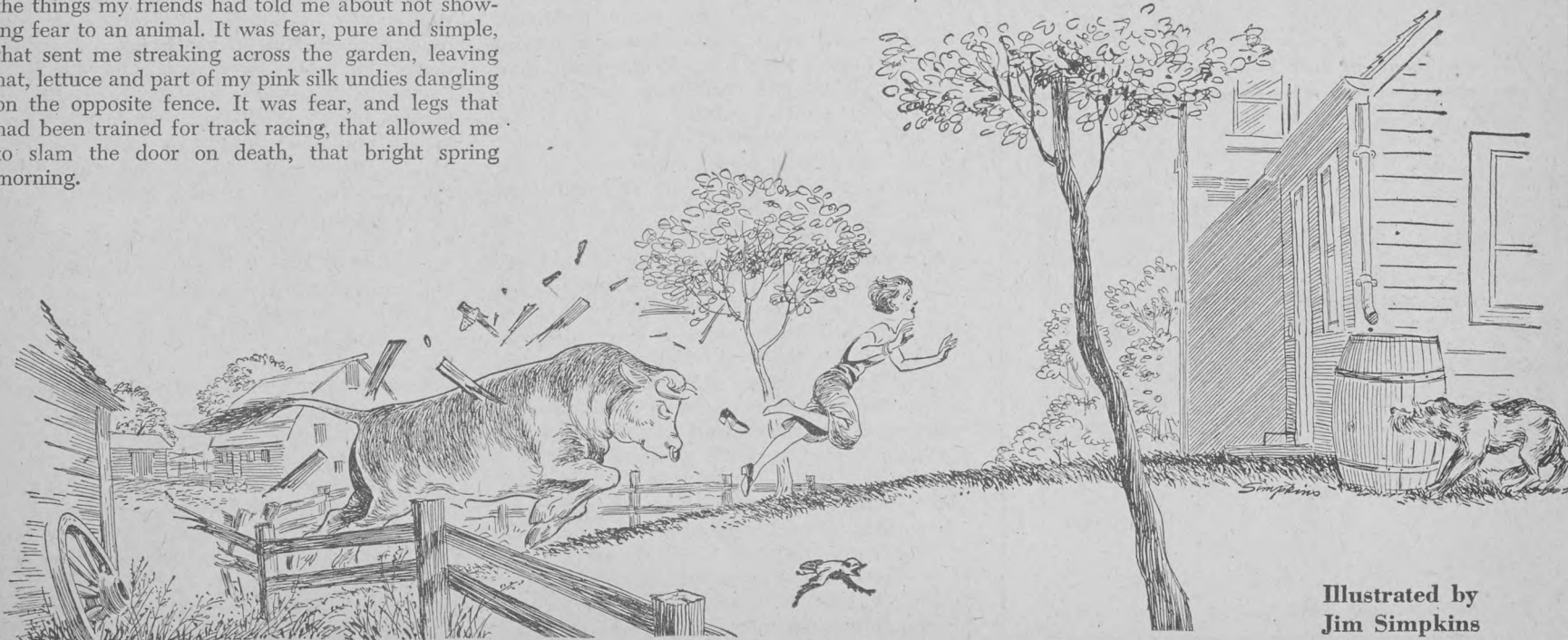
"No, silly. All bulls bellow around, paw the ground and chase dogs. I can tie him up if he worries you. What's for dinner?"

I was gathering lettuce from the garden when the bull suddenly came roaring in from the pasture. He had seen me there alone, and this was the chance he had been waiting for. He circled the flimsy garden fence bellowing out those hair-raising sounds that only an angry bull can emit, pausing only now and then to strike earth up over his fat roan back and to gouge his shining horns into the sod. My wandering thoughts came to earth with a thud that I hoped my husband could hear two miles away. Here was I, separated from a gory and undignified death by a fence that wavered precariously each time a sparrow came in for an awkward landing!

Someone had told me never to show fear to an animal, so I started to whistle as I went on picking lettuce. Barcelona was very busy crashing down a willow bush that grew near the garden gate. The whistling wasn't improving his temper! In fact, the bull was growing crosser by the minute. I knew he would soon walk through the fence and literally mow me down.

It was then my darting thoughts seized on the answer. Why hadn't I thought of it before! A good dog could do more with a bull than any man. Why hadn't I thought of Rhett before! I started calling the dog. That was strange! He usually came to the garden with me and sat on the gladioli while I worked. Today he wasn't sitting on the glads or snapping off the cabbages. I could see his yellow tail wagging furiously but refusing to budge from the safety of the back porch.

It was then that Barcy hit the garden fence. I watched in silent horror as the two strands of barbed wire stretched away from the posts like bubble gum stretches in the fingers of a schoolboy. I heard the staples fly and the frail posts snap all up the line like so many icicle radishes. I forgot all the things my friends had told me about not showing fear to an animal. It was fear, pure and simple, that sent me streaking across the garden, leaving hat, lettuce and part of my pink silk undies dangling on the opposite fence. It was fear, and legs that had been trained for track racing, that allowed me to slam the door on death, that bright spring morning.



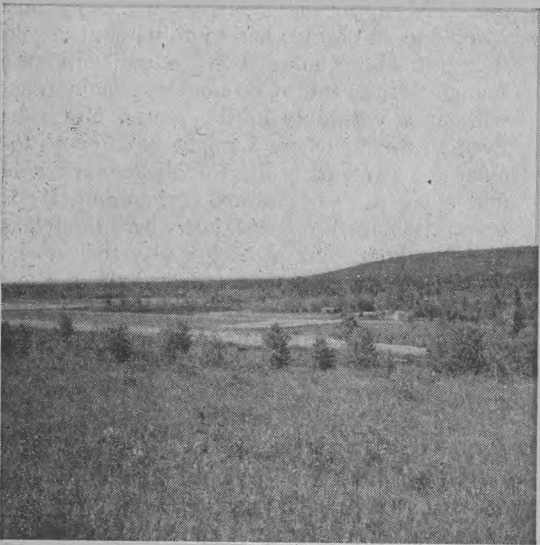
Illustrated by  
Jim Simpkins

# Hudson Hope Country

*A ninety-mile detour in country west of Fort St. John, B.C., as reported by C. D. La Nauze*



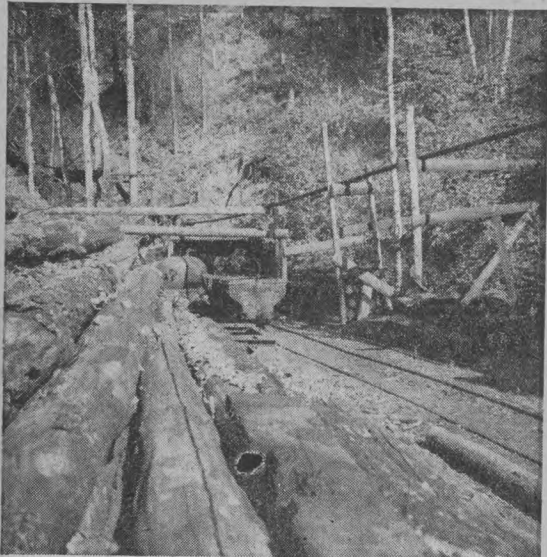
*East along the Peace River, from Half-way River.*



*Titus Creek runs through light bushland scrub.*



*The ranch house of R. D. Symonds on Titus Creek.*



*The Reschke coal mine west of Hudson Hope.*

WHEN Alexander MacKenzie made his portage around the great Canyon of the Peace River, in May, 1793, he little dreamed that fine farms and ranches would occupy the occasional big flats that now grace the north bank of the Peace, west of Fort St. John, B.C. The traveller on the Alaska Highway sees nothing of these as he crosses the splendid U.S.-built bridge across the Peace 40 miles north of Dawson Creek, B.C., the thriving town at the foot of the Alaska Highway. Fort St. John, seven miles farther north, is a good little boom town with a fine R.C.A.F. station only four miles west, and an expanding farming country surrounding it. Go north about five miles on the Highway and you will see a sign pointing west for Hudson Hope. Here is the entrance to the last of this new country: the village of Hudson Hope is just 54 miles west of Fort St. John.

In reality it is a fairly old country in the history of the fur trade. Hudson Hope was established about 1798 as a small fur-trading post and the east end terminal of the portage around the Peace River Canyon. It was originally named Rocky Mountain Fort, but time and the central activity around the present Rocky Mountain House caused the change of name. The most readily acceptable reason for the change of name is that a miner named Hudson staked his hopes on finding gold up there. The Hudson's Bay Company disclaim any connection with the name Hudson.

The Hudson Hope country has seen a galaxy of sturdy and hopeful adventurers pass by it in the frontier days of tumpline and canoe. Stragglers from the interior of B.C., during the Cariboo Gold Rush of 1850, left their bones and hopes up there. The Yukoners of 1898 also tried that difficult river route via the Peace, Findlay and Parsnip Rivers, as they tried to make it overland from Edmonton to Canada's new Eldorado through a country that only the fur trade had barely reached. Even today, prospectors and trappers find gruesome relics of the trail of '98 up unknown creeks. It will never be known how many gold seekers lost their lives there.

TODAY a different type of adventurer is entering the country north of the Peace. The good flats have long been taken up, and it is a lovely sight to see the neatly laid-out fields below, as the somewhat terrifying, though good, road winds down the steep coulees toward Bear Flat, 15 miles out from Fort St. John. The Peace seems to shed its beneficence on the country along its banks. It looks like an ideal mixed-farming country and one sees cattle, sheep, horses, pigs, wheat, oats, clover and alfalfa in this reported frost-free valley.

Bear Flat was given its name by the old river travellers who always saw black bears along these flats; and they are still quite plentiful along the Peace. The general direction of the road is west, and when it leaves the flats it climbs up to the level bench land above the river. Here is the new country that farmers are starting to go into, encouraged by the success of other Peace River farmers and of those who look so prosperous on the flats.

About 25 miles out of Fort St. John, and before the road descends to the Half-way River flats, a truck trail turns north into the Cache Creek and Titus Creek country. It is a fair, farmer-made, truck road in dry weather, generally level, and passes through a light bush and scrub country. Fifteen miles in, three

returned soldiers and a number of Saskatchewan farmers from the dried-out, Lucky Lake country are making an effort to get going as farmers in the lovely, level, semi-wooded country that lies there.

IT is good to see a courageous lot of Canadians and their families attempting to pioneer again in these modern times. The Lucky Lake men are grain farmers and their prospects are none too bright, for the beneficial influence of the Peace River Valley does not, apparently, reach its bench lands here. In September, when we saw it, there were some magnificent stands of wheat and oats, but early frost had hit them in August and they were only good for feed. A distance of nearly 100 miles to the grain elevators at Dawson Creek must also be an obstacle to straight grain farming.

It is not a well-watered country. Even the creeks in their very deep coulees have no great supply of water in the fall. There are some good springs to be found, but, generally, the farm wife does not easily obtain this necessity. Consequently, stock raising and the growing of feed seem to be the solution of this country. It is a good cattle country, open, with abundant, good, native grasses. With wise grazing and the growing of enough feed to last for about six months, it should support a small-sized community. It is no "160-acre" country. It cannot support large settlement, which has been tried so unsuccessfully in parts of Alberta and Saskatchewan, where the P.F.R.A. has now taken over. It is distinctly a sub-marginal area; and if B.C. profits by the experience of the prairies it will not make the mistake of oversettlement.

While some ranching has been attempted in this area, the pioneer of this new hope in ranching is R. D. Symonds, who, at 53, has lived long enough to see and experience what has happened to the Saskatchewan farmer of sub-marginal lands. Symonds has a lovely location east of the farmers, on a wide valley on Titus Creek. There he and his brother-in-law, John Onslow, have done a real, old-time pioneering job during the last five years, in clearing 200 acres and seeding it down to feed and good grasses.

They had a very heavy, tall crop of oats which was just good for feed and which a good Lucky Lake farmer was cutting on contract for them. How that farmer got his tractor down the steep sides of Cache Creek to Symonds' place was a mystery. Symonds and Onslow had done all this work by hand and horses, and have no proper road into their places. The ranch is about 35 miles west from Fort St. John, the post office for this country; and to get in there, Symonds followed the pack trail cut by Superintendent Moodie of the N.W.M.P. in 1898, when he was directed to find an overland route to the Yukon. It is just a saddle-horse trail, but by doubling teams up, he has been able to cross the worst of the coulees.

Starting from scratch, with no buildings and seven head of cattle, they have built up a herd of 70 head in five years. Their cattle are an Aberdeen-Angus-Shorthorn cross, his bulls being bred by a well-known Aberdeen-Angus breeder on Bear Flats. They are a hardy, economical breed, and the yearlings they had just trailed into Fort St. John fetched top prices, and are quiet range stock. There seems nothing to stop such men of experience and energy from getting ahead (Please turn to page 42)

by PETER DEMPSON

THE door of the elevator safe at Stranraer, Saskatchewan, had been blown from its hinges, and the contents spilled over the floor. More than \$500 was missing. It appeared to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police that the job had been done by experts, as there were no clues.

The R.C.M.P. rushed two sleek-haired, police service dogs from the Yorkton detachment. The sensitive-nosed animals sniffed around the office, then began trailing a scent through the heavy brush country of northeastern Saskatchewan.

Hours later "Tell," exhausted after having tracked for miles, gave a sharp pull on his leash, growled ferociously. Then he led his R.C.M.P. master to some dense undergrowth, where a hardened criminal was hiding.

The man surrendered without a struggle, admitted he had helped to "blow" the safe. Shortly afterward, "Tell" located the man's partner-in-crime, lying in some long grass nearby.

Meanwhile, "Ignatz," the other dog, searching in an adjoining field, discovered the stolen money, a bottle of nitroglycerine and a detonator.

Cases such as this one differ slightly from the hundreds solved annually by R.C.M.P. service dogs across Canada. Yet the dog section, one of the least-known, but most important, of this famous force, is engaged in numerous activities, from seeking criminals to finding lost people and articles. In the year 1951-52, police dogs were used in 420 cases, most of which were solved. Several were cited for brilliant nose work.

EXCLUDING recruits, there are 14 dogs in the dog section at present, serving singly and in twos, like their human comrades. The dog section is now an integral part of the R.C.M.P.'s Training Branch. The general policy of police dogs is controlled by the director of administration and organization, Assistant Commissioner J. Brunet, and by the senior training officer, Superintendent Edwin Brakefield-Moore.

Formed in October, 1935, it has a separate establishment in seven of the eight provinces policed by the R.C.M.P.—British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. When dogs are required in Prince Edward Island, they are usually flown from Moncton, N.B.

"Twelve of the 14 dogs are German shepherd," says youthful Superintendent Brakefield-Moore. "The other two are Doberman pinschers. We've been experimenting with various crossbreeds of Alsations as well. This strain has proved itself ideal for police purposes. At one time the force bred a number of its dogs. We find, however, it is less expensive to get them from outside sources."

Occasionally some public-minded citizen will donate a dog to the R.C.M.P. Then again, the odd one is purchased from a private owner. Big, powerful, swift-moving, keen-scented and intelligent, the dogs are thoroughly trained and work to special words of command.

Superintendent Brakefield-Moore explains that every human has his own peculiar "body odor," which cannot be eliminated, regardless of how often he bathes, or of what he may take to counteract it. "It is the trained dog's ability to trail this scent hours after it has been left that makes him so valuable an aid to law-enforcement bodies," he says.

Originally dogs were trained at special kennels at Rockliffe, Ontario, and Calgary, Alberta. Now this is carried on at Sydney, Nova Scotia, under direction of Corporal G. A. Teeft, chief dog master. Refresher courses are held periodically at various points across the country.

POLICE service dogs undergo rigid training, equally as trying as for recruits who join the famous force. It starts when a dog is about six months old, or after it has outgrown some of the scatter-brained antics of puppyhood. The basic period lasts nearly a year. The first thing taught is obedience. Then a dog is trained to retrieve and search for lost articles. The final, and most important

phase, is tracking or trailing.

"While special emphasis is placed on their ability to track by following a scent," Superintendent Brakefield-Moore points out, "the dogs must develop a high brand of courage and an unfailing tenacity of purpose to qualify in the force."

The training embraces a wide variety of exercises. These include trailing under many varied conditions: climbing, scaling walls, walking along narrow planks, so the animal can follow a fugitive no matter where he goes. Dogs are taught to stand guard over prisoners, police cars and stolen property; to protect the police and warn them of impending danger, and to face gunfire.

Ranging in size from 75 to 100 pounds, the dogs are taught to overtake, disarm, and guard a fleeing criminal until help arrives. Water rescue work is also on their training program.

Such crisp commands as "heel," "sit," "down," "up," "come," "stop," "fetch," and "booze" are drilled into a dog's ears until it learns to respond immediately.

Every dog selected for police work is turned over to a dog master, and man and animal work as a team. Most of the dog masters are volunteers, having a natural aptitude for this type of work. A dog master spends considerable time in the kennels, and usually a certain animal becomes attached to him, the same way that a "seeing-eye" dog picks a blind master. The handler directs the dog's education and



"Tiny" may appear to be just another handsome dog, but actually he is a disciplined and finely trained upholder of the law.

## Four-Footed Detectives

**Friend and ally of at least one Mountie, the Police Service Dog is now a valuable unit in Canada's famous force**

habits, and his first concern is its health and efficiency. He feeds, grooms and exercises it.

Police dogs are generally fed once a day, usually at six in the evening after they have completed their day's work. The menu is a pound of boiled meat for every 25 pounds of dog. Raw meat is given once a week. Carrots are the only vegetables ever served. Occasionally, if a dog is working hard, he is fed a light soup or cereal for breakfast. During winter months, an ounce of cod liver oil is given every second day.

ALTHOUGH the dog is a member of a famous force and carries a regimental number like any "mountie," it does not recognize authority in the form of the Queen's commission or a sergeant's chevrons. His one superior, his god and idol, is the man in uniform who has been his constant companion since the days his puppyhood ended and he started training.

"The dog master is the only one the animal obeys during its entire service," says Superintendent Brakefield-Moore.

After the training course is completed, the dog and his master are posted for active police work. Dogs are stationed at key points in a province, so they can be transported to a place where needed as quickly as possible. Frequently R.C.M.P. planes are used to fly them. In Manitoba, for instance, dogs

are on detachment at Winnipeg and Winnipegosis. In Saskatchewan, at Regina, Yorkton and Saskatoon. In Alberta, at Westlock and High River.

Even after dogs are posted to the active field, they continue in a daily round of workouts to keep in perfect condition. "Generally," says Superintendent Brakefield-Moore, "a dog reaches his peak at about three to five years of age.

But some are still very reliable at ten or 11. One of our dogs, 'Rough,' now retired, was still going strong at the age of 12."

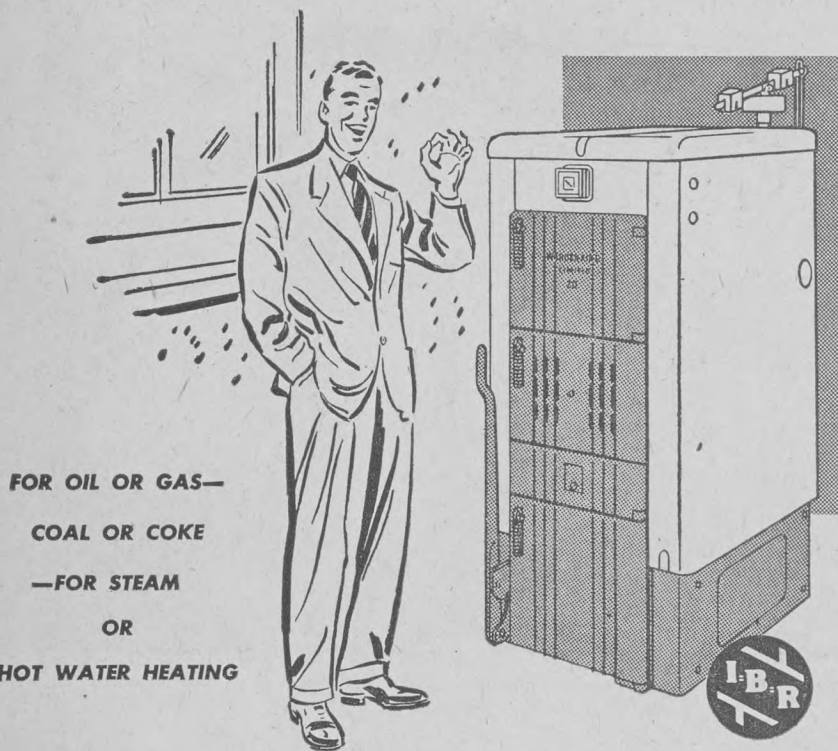
POLICE service dogs have piled up an impressive record in crime detection and prevention. Several years ago "Wolf," then stationed at Moncton, played an important role in helping to solve the Burgoyne murder case at Fredericton, N.B. "Wolf" picked up a rosary, which was identified as belonging to Burgoyne, and set the scene as to where the murder had taken place. Two brothers, George and Rufus Hamilton, were charged with the murder, convicted and hanged.

Frequently in robberies, safe blowings, arson and other major crimes, the only clue is an unseen trail that only a dog's keen nose can follow. Given the right scent—perhaps a sniff of a glove, or hat, belonging to the person he is hunting—a dog can pick out the wanted man from an identification parade or group of suspects. In one case a dog followed a trail and found only a button. This later was a vital link in a chain of evidence that convicted a criminal. In another, a dog (Please turn to page 82)

FOR THE FINEST IN FUEL-SAVING

# Home Heating...

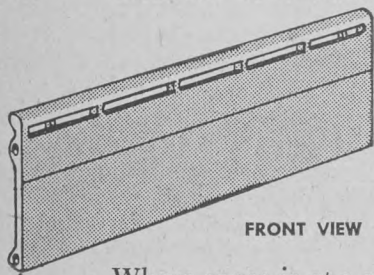
## THE "20" BOILER



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HOT WATER HEATING

YOU CAN COUNT on this new all-purpose "20" Boiler to do the heating job you want. It incorporates all the features which long experience in boiler design and manufacture show to be most effective for efficient and economical operation. It has been developed with strict adherence to I-B-R testing and rating principles\*.

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Where space is at a premium—and in homes without basements—*Radiant Baseboard Panels* are especially valuable. They're the space-saving modern method of introducing heat at ankle level, to provide a healthy, comfortable temperature throughout the room.

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\*The I-B-R emblem is your symbol of heating reliability—indicating that the "20" boiler conforms to the standard test code of the Institute of Boiler and Radiator Manufacturers.

1-5251

## B.C. Has Troubles

*An indecisive election would have been sufficiently disturbing, without labor and marketing difficulties as well*

THE unwelcome prospect of another provincial election within six months of June's indecisive vote, faced British Columbians this fall; and by the time this is read Premier W. A. C. Bennett, the Social Creditor, may have made his big decision—to call an election, or take his chances with an unco-operative legislature.

With only one more elected member on the Social Credit side than the C.C.F., Mr. Bennett obviously was in a difficult position. With so many members of his cabinet virtually inexperienced and certainly lacking in the debating skill of the opposition, the Social Credit premier dreaded the experience of going through a session of the legislature with such a tenuous hold on the house.

Mr. Bennett realized that, under such circumstances, he would be premier only in name; that the real control would rest with one of the minority parties—probably the Liberals, who could be counted on to support the government on major issues involving the continued operation of the free enterprise system, but who would certainly rebel against any Social Credit move to tamper with matters that had been introduced and championed by the coalitionists, such as hospital insurance.

Any support he might receive from the Liberals or the Conservatives—he could expect none from the C.C.F. except on innocuous issues—would be given half-heartedly and probably grudgingly, because the old-line parties were none too pleased with the trouncing Social Credit gave them in the June election. And throughout, Mr. Bennett and his untried ministers would be at the mercy of the campaign-tested strategists of the C.C.F. It is no wonder that Harold Winch, the able leader of the C.C.F., has been looking forward to just such a situation and trying to stave off any alternative.

The alternative that seemed most likely to be adopted was another election. It was Mr. Bennett's theory that if British Columbians had another chance to vote soon, they would take one look at the shattered ranks of the Liberals and Conservatives, abandon hope for them and plump for the Social Credit candidates. The result, he reasoned, would be such a solid front in the legislature, that the inevitable fire from the C.C.F. lines could be tolerated with more equanimity and certainly less damage.

However, the C.C.F. doesn't want an early election, and it has challenged Mr. Bennett's intentions on constitutional grounds. Many excellent authorities have been quoted to show that there is no precedent for calling an election before the legislature has at least been assembled.

Mr. Winch, speaking for the C.C.F., would like to see a fall session of the legislature because, as he points out, there are many matters of major concern that shouldn't have to wait until next year for a decision. "If the Social Credit government is afraid to meet the legislature," declares Mr. Winch, "it should have the decency to resign, because ruling by order-in-council . . .

is a complete negation of parliamentary democracy."

IN the midst of all this confusion, the Social Credit government has been doing as well as could be expected. It has appointed a three-man commission to make an investigation of the liquor system, for one thing. This question has been a controversial one for years, and previous governments have gingerly sidestepped it, because they knew they would lose votes regardless of what they did. Of course, the new government hasn't so far given a clear indication of the legislation it contemplates, but it has at least set an inquiry in motion. The commission has been ordered to bring in a set of recommendations by the end of this year, so that the legislature can revise the existing law when it meets early in 1953.

The government has also attempted to do something about hospital insurance, too, but only to the extent of trying to work out a more painless method of financing it through premium payments. One of the basic causes for the near-collapse of hospital insurance in British Columbia was that thousands of people didn't bother to pay the premiums and nothing drastic was done to bring them into line, despite threats of prosecution. This resulted in the formation of a solid core of people who for one reason or another hadn't paid and who were afraid to start paying because they might be held responsible for arrears and find themselves in the courts. Well, the government has made it plain that if the delinquents start paying on a current basis now, all will be forgiven. It will take a few months to show whether the system works any better on that basis.

A sweeping inquiry into the milk industry has also been ordered by the new government in an effort to still the criticism that has been heard in many quarters in recent years. A uniform system of accounting is to be installed among distributors as a means of straightening out a badly tangled financial setup. The new system will give the government a yardstick with which to measure the facts in the case and make possible a clearer look at the whole picture, finance-wise anyway. The study will cover the quality, supply and price factors.

However, the government doesn't intend to abandon milk control and it proposes to retain the milk board in spite of all the bickering for which it has been partly responsible. Evidently Agriculture Minister Kenneth Kiernan feels that an industry in which there are so many small producers should be regulated by a government body of some kind so as to afford full protection from possible exploiters.

THIS has been a year of complication and difficulty for British Columbia, not only politically but industrially. There have been political upsets and stalemates and more than usual labor strife, with industries representing some of the greatest sources of economic wealth at least temporarily interrupted, while employer and employee battled over wages and working conditions and prices.

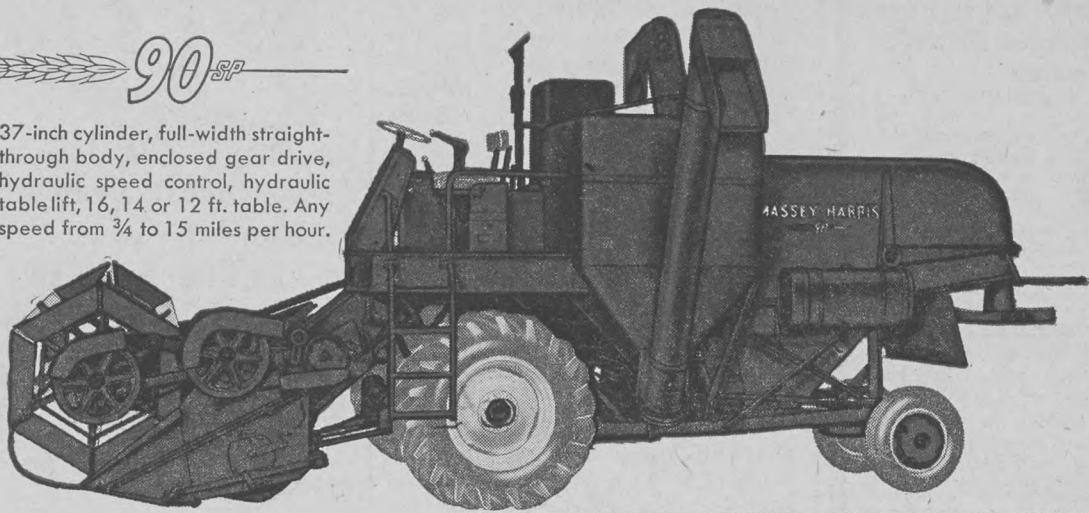


# THREE *new* MASSEY-HARRIS COMBINES FOR '53

In 1952, more acres of Canadian grain—and more acres of United States grain—were harvested by Massey-Harris combines than by any other make. There's a reason. Massey-Harris self-propelled combines have been "finest from the first". For 15 years, they have been first choice among the grain growers of both countries. And now, for the 1953 harvest, Massey-Harris presents three great new models that stand head-and-shoulders above anything you have seen before.

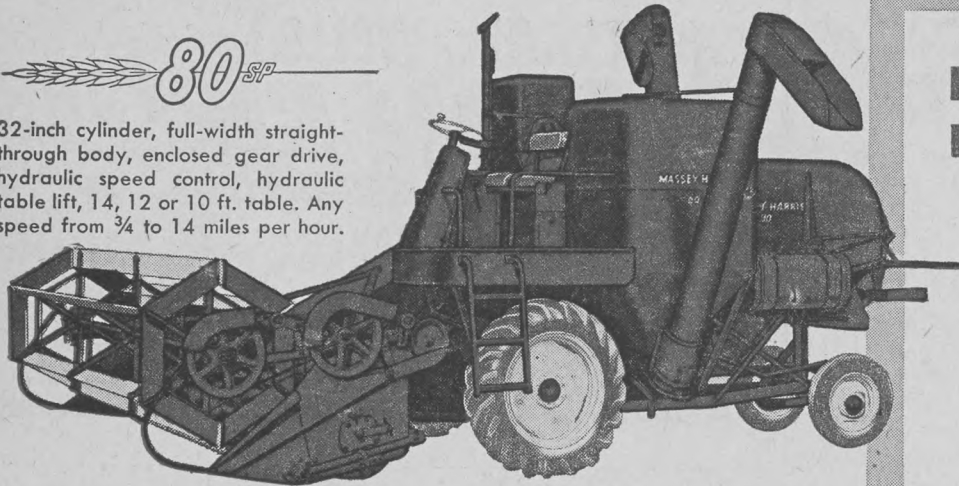
*90<sup>SP</sup>*

37-inch cylinder, full-width straight-through body, enclosed gear drive, hydraulic speed control, hydraulic table lift, 16, 14 or 12 ft. table. Any speed from  $\frac{3}{4}$  to 15 miles per hour.



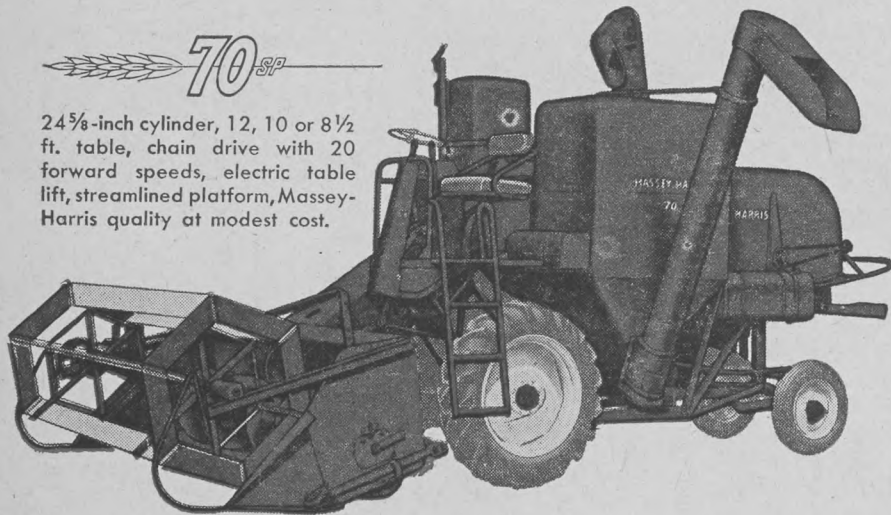
*80<sup>SP</sup>*

32-inch cylinder, full-width straight-through body, enclosed gear drive, hydraulic speed control, hydraulic table lift, 14, 12 or 10 ft. table. Any speed from  $\frac{3}{4}$  to 14 miles per hour.



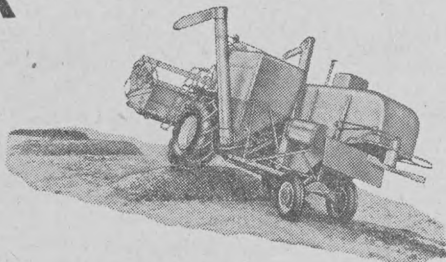
*70<sup>SP</sup>*

24 $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch cylinder, 12, 10 or 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  ft. table, chain drive with 20 forward speeds, electric table lift, streamlined platform, Massey-Harris quality at modest cost.



## TESTED AND PROVED ON *new* M-H TEST TRACK

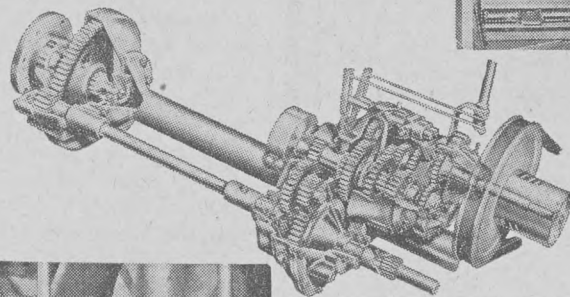
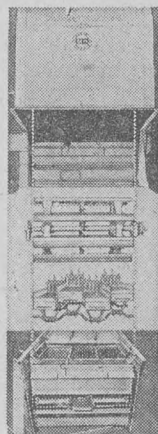
These new combines are built to stand tougher treatment than they will ever get on any farm. All three models have been proved on the new Massey-Harris Test Track, first scientific test track ever built by a farm machinery manufacturer.



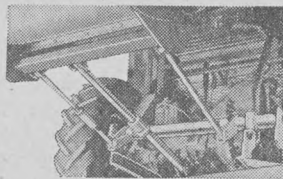
## FIVE GREAT *new* IMPROVEMENTS IN DESIGN

Full-width, straight-through bodies in "90" and "80" (right) provide greater separating capacity, wider cylinder, more shoe area, wider screens, larger fan.

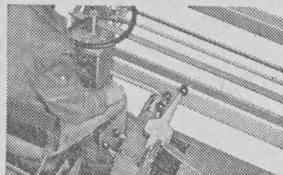
Enclosed gear drive axle on "90" and "80" (below) provides direct application of power to drive wheels. Gives smooth operation, fuel economy.



Hydraulic speed selector on the "90" and "80" with rocker-type accelerator (left), enables you to increase or decrease speed instantly.



With hydraulic table lift on the "90" and "80" (left) you can operate the table lift and change ground speed at the same time.



Streamlined platform on all three models (left) has adjustable padded seat and back rest, steering wheel properly placed for comfortable all-day driving, all controls within easy reach.



BETTER GET YOUR ORDER BOOKED *Now!*

Don't wait! If you're thinking about a new combine for 1953, see your Massey-Harris dealer now and get full particulars about these great new models.

# MASSEY-HARRIS COMBINES

# News of Agriculture



[C.P.R. photo]  
Here a 150-foot-long diesel locomotive pulls out of Grain Alley in the C.P.R. yard, Winnipeg, headed for the Lakehead with 85 loaded grain cars, or about 170,000 bushels. These big power plants do the work of three 5300-class steam locomotives, weigh 510,000 pounds and cost close to a dollar a pound.

## Terminals Strike Averted

TWO hours before the strike deadline fixed by the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, settlement between the union, representing 1,500 unskilled workers in the grain terminals at the Head of the Lakes, and the 15 terminal elevator companies, was effected through the efforts of Arthur MacNamara, federal conciliator and deputy minister of labor.

Union members under the previous agreement had been receiving \$1.02 per hour, and during 1951 averaged \$275 per month. Early in 1952, the terminal operators voluntarily increased the wage rate by ten cents per hour, which raised the basic pay to \$1.12 for a 48-hour week. By this voluntary increase, the lowest-paid man in union ranks received \$2,700 per year. Labor demanded a 40-hour week, plus an increase of 40 cents per hour, which meant a rate of \$1.62 per hour for a 40-hour week. The terminal companies had accepted a 25 cents-per-hour increase as recommended by the conciliation board. This board included a labor representative who concurred in the recommendations of the board, except that he proposed an additional five cents per hour increase. The union refused to accept the report of the conciliation board, and immediately called for a strike vote. The voting was non-secret, and resulted in a decision to strike at a time when it would most disrupt the movement of Canada's record grain crop to market. Two hours before the strike deadline, a settlement was reached on the basis of a 40-hour week instead of a 48-hour week, and at a wage rate of \$1.35 an hour instead of the \$1.62 per hour demanded by the unions.

## June 1 Swine Survey

THE spring pig crop in Canada (December, 1951, to May, 1952) was 17 per cent above the corresponding crop of 1951. Western Canada showed a 22 per cent increase in pigs alive at weaning time, as against a 14 per cent increase in eastern Canada. As at June 1, the annual livestock survey showed that the 5,741,000 hogs

on Canadian farms was 17 per cent greater in number than the census figure of 4,914,300 one year earlier. All provinces indicated increases in total number of pigs, but the increase was 23 per cent in western Canada and 13 per cent in eastern Canada. Numbers in the four western provinces with the June 1, 1951, in brackets are as follows: Manitoba, 399,000 (338,000); Saskatchewan, 646,000 (533,300); Alberta, 1,170,000 (930,700); B.C., 66,000 (49,400). The corresponding Ontario figures were 1,937,000 (1,755,500).

## Cattle Floor Price Reduced

ON September 25, the Minister of Agriculture, the Rt. Hon. James G. Gardiner, announced, after a cabinet meeting, that until the U.S. embargo on Canadian cattle is lifted, or until April 1, whichever is the earlier, the floor price for cattle will be reduced \$2 per cwt., basis good steers at Toronto. This meant that the support price on cattle which had been \$25 per cwt., for good steers, basis Toronto delivery, would be reduced to \$23. However, if the U.S. embargo continues after April 1, 1953, the support price would then be raised again to \$25 per cwt., basis good steers at Toronto.

The government decision, however, extended the \$25 per cwt. live weight floor (carcasses 700 lbs. and up, cold dressed weight, fat-in basis, Grades A, B and C) until November 15, to protect farmers who had held back unfinished cattle during the summer period in response to government urgings to do so, and who might not have marketed their heavy steers and heifers by September 30.

The Minister once again emphasized the importance of co-operation by livestock owners in working out the difficult meat marketing problem. Nearly 50 million pounds of a possible 63 million pounds of beef to be delivered to Britain under the meat exchange plan had already been purchased for delivery. Restricted storage space and the small amount of contract meat remaining, made it essential that livestock owners co-operate to make the



## Line your buildings with ALROL ALUMINUM INSULATION and VAPOUR SEAL

Cattle and poultry produce more in healthy, comfortable surroundings. Use Alrol Insulation to keep farm buildings dry, clean, warm in winter, cool in summer. Crops, machinery and supplies are kept remarkably free from dust, dirt and moisture when blanketed by Alrol Insulation. In the orchard, Alrol Insulation prevents rodents and vermin from attacking young fruit saplings.

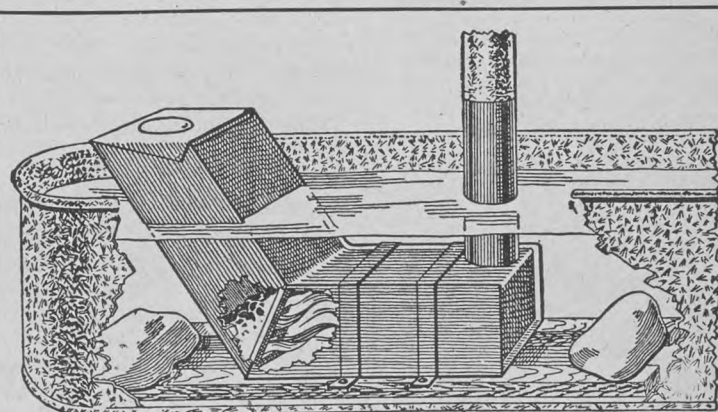


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## Animals Drink More, Grow More, Yield More on Warmed Water

You can warm it quickly, cheaply, easily—right in the tank, with a

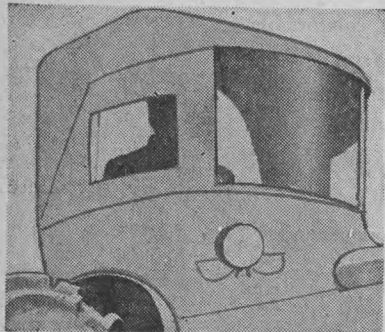
## WESTEEL Tank Heater

strapped to planks in bottom of tank. Burns straw, chips, paper, refuse or coal and wood. Top feed, top draft. 6" smoke pipe, burns briskly. Large surface area warms water quickly with little fuel. Animals just won't drink a proper amount of ice-cold water! Water is your cheapest feed—get lots of it into them. The small cost of a Westeel heater will be repaid quickly in increased production.

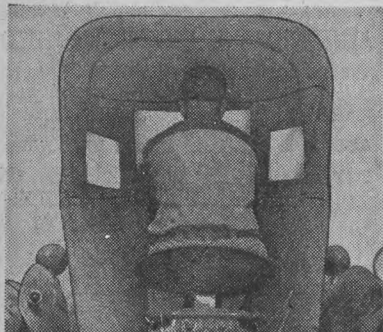
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## WESTEEL PRODUCTS LIMITED

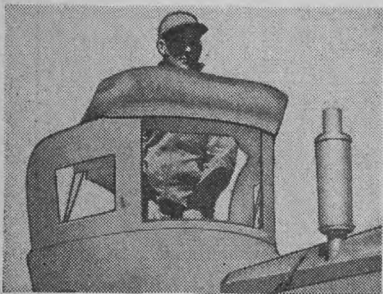
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A real combination your HEAT-HOUSER and the HEAT-HOUSER CAB. Easily attached to your regular HEAT-HOUSER the "CAB" offers complete "weather-tection."



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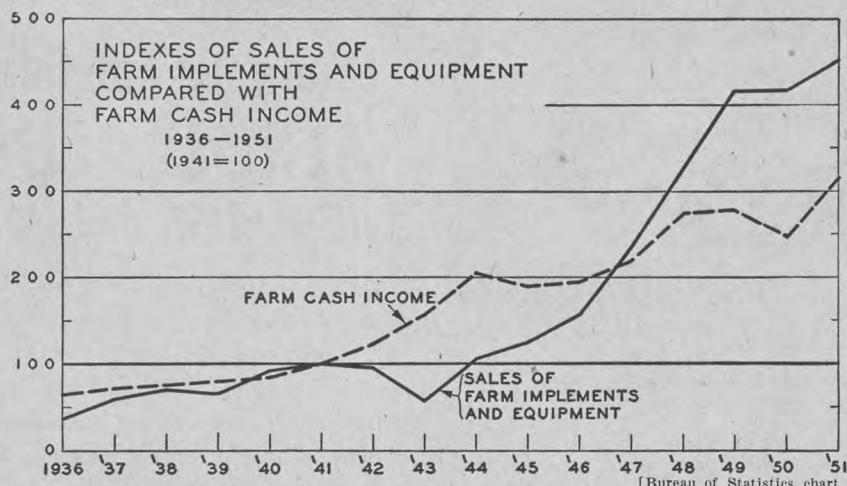
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MAKE OF TRACTOR \_\_\_\_\_

HEAT-HOUSER PROTECTS BOTH TRACTOR AND OPERATOR. KEEP WARM WHILE YOU WORK WITH HEAT-HOUSER AND THE HEAT-HOUSER CAB!

price support program operate satisfactorily. Direct price support by beef purchases will not be given to types of cattle which producers and others have been warned not to bring to market. "In short," said the Minister, "it will be our intention to do everything possible to keep cattle not fully fed from being slaughtered, in order that there will be a market or storage for finished beef."

On the same date, the Minister an-



This chart emphasizes the abnormal relationship existing since 1941 between farm cash income and farm implements and equipment.

### British Purebred Auctions?

A BRITISH M.P., Major Peter Roberts, Sheffield, England, has been in Canada to further the idea of importing British purebred livestock to this country, with a view to improving Britain's supply of dollars and providing, for Canadians, readier access to Britain's high-quality purebred livestock by means of auctions held in this country.

Present plans call for the shipment to Canada of Hereford, Shorthorn, Aberdeen-Angus and Ayrshire cattle, with purebred swine and sheep to follow if the scheme is successful. Some support has been given the idea by the British government, but the chief obstacle at present is a Canadian embargo on British cattle following the numerous outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease in Britain.

The scheme appears to have been generated by the success of the auction sale of British livestock donated at the time of the Red River flood in Manitoba, in 1950. The proposal is said to include plans for the establishment of one or more farms in eastern and perhaps western Canada as well, which will serve as depots for the holding and conditioning of animals imported for sale on this continent.

At present, it is necessary for Canadian importers to make a special trip to England to purchase British livestock, or to buy through an agent. Sometimes, quarantine and other difficulties make the prompt shipment of such livestock difficult, or even impossible. This is true at present, when a considerable number of animals purchased by Canadians have been held in England awaiting the opportunity to bring them to Canada.

### Australia and Its Rabbits

AUSTRALIA has rabbits—lots of them, perhaps from 500 million to a billion of them. R. G. Casey, Australian minister in charge of the Commonwealth Scientific Industrial Research Organization, recently said that about a million square miles, or roughly one-third of Australia, is rabbit-infested. Based on the grass

nounced that the present floor price for hogs equal to \$26 per cwt., warm dressed weight for Grade A carcasses, basis Toronto and Montreal, will be maintained until December 31, 1952. After that date, a floor price on the same basis will be established at \$23 per cwt. The Minister said that it was the desire of the government to maintain the present floor through the fall marketing period for hogs then on feed.

the plants by equipment which is attachable to any make or model of row-crop tractor. The equipment is mounted on the front of the tractor, and two rows are handled at one time. Air is provided by a high-pressure fan driven by the tractor pulley. The air directs the seeds of the plants into a chute where the seed is removed by a combination brush-reel and screen, the air serving also to drive the brush-reel and to carry the seed through upward chutes into bags. The machine is said to remove only the seed that is mature enough to come off easily.

One advantage of the equipment is said to be that the field can be gone over a second time to harvest the later-maturing seeds.

### Alberta's Special Areas

SOME 264 townships in the east-central part of Alberta are traditionally dry, and are grouped together as the Special Areas of the province. Since the 1946 Census, the population of these townships has remained more or less constant at 12,552.

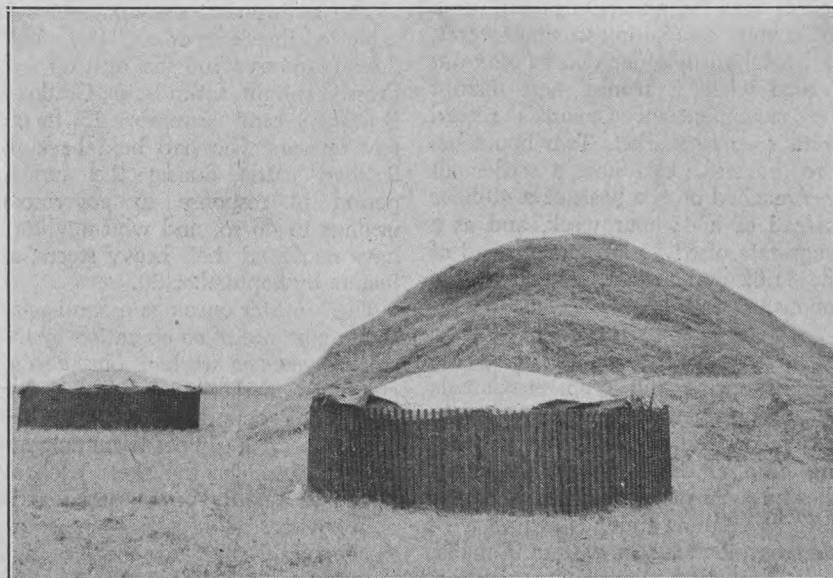
The Special Areas were first organized to effect better land use, and to move some surplus population. Following some economic and water surveys in 1936-38, the land was classified as submarginal, marginal, and wheat land. Today, about two million acres, or one-third of the total acreage in the areas, is privately owned, and nearly all of the remainder is leased from the government, or is used as community pastures. In 1951, the Special Areas contained 2,730 persons on mixed farms, averaging about 1,500 acres each. There were 110 holdings of 10,000 acres or more. Since 1939, water development, re-grassing and distribution of forage crop seed have tended to increase productivity.

### Farm Cash Income

FOR the first six months of 1952, Canadian farm cash income was down approximately two per cent from 1951. As might have been expected, livestock income was down in all provinces. The return from dairy products was slightly higher than a year ago; and from potatoes, vegetables, sugarbeets and tobacco, returns were up about 50 per cent, while receipts from grain, seeds and hay were up about ten per cent. Payments received by farmers under the Prairie Farm Assistance Act were \$2,436,000 as compared with \$9,265,000 during the same period in 1951.

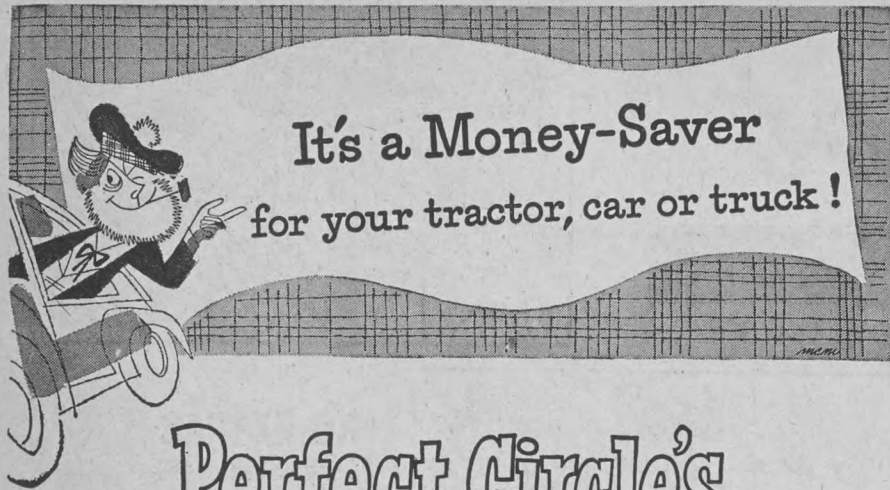
### Grass Seed Harvesting

A NEW method of harvesting grass seed has been reported from Texas. Using an air blast and revolving brushes, the seeds are pulled from



William Dunbar, north of Carman, Man., piled his Ajax oats inside snow fencing.





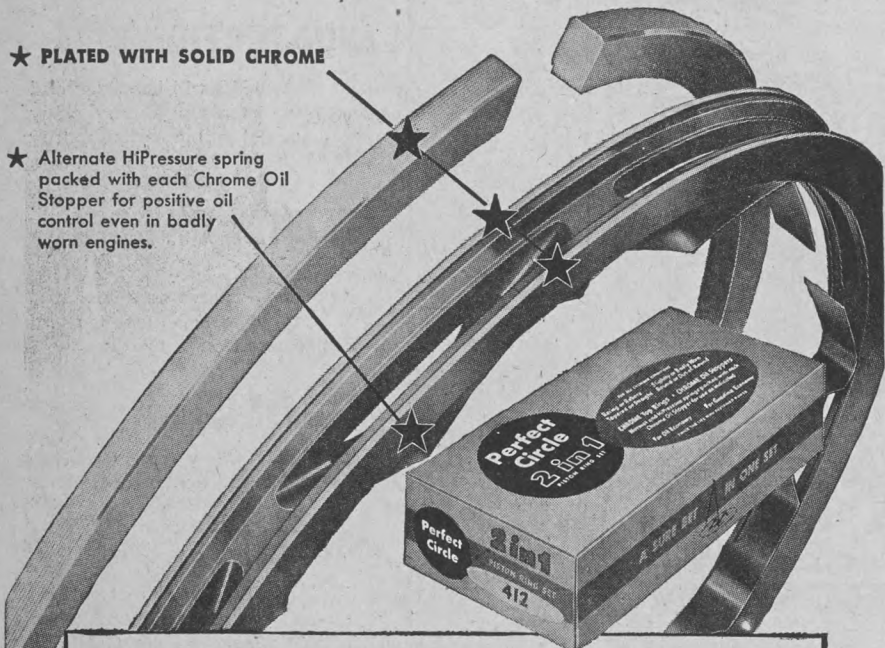
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for your tractor, car or truck!**

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# 2 IN 1 CHROME PISTON RING SET

★ PLATED WITH SOLID CHROME

★ Alternate HiPressure spring packed with each Chrome Oil Stopper for positive oil control even in badly worn engines.



## Double the Life of Cylinders, Pistons and Rings

It's true, even in Farm Service—where the going is toughest—the 2-in-1 Chrome Set has established new standards of piston ring life, dependability and economy.

**Solid Chrome** plating on BOTH the top compression and oil rings gives double protection against excessive dust and dirt, the abrasives that wear out unplated rings in short order.

Then too, only the 2-in-1 Set offers a choice of spring pressures. Each Chrome Oil Stopper has a **NORMAL** spring for installation in rebored or slightly worn cylinders and a **HIPRESSURE** spring for oil pumpers and badly worn cylinders. Positive oil control and sustained power is assured for more than twice the life of ordinary sets.

Whether you maintain your own equipment or rely upon your dealer or favorite mechanic, insist upon Perfect Circle's new 2-in-1 Chrome Set for economy, for power, for life. Perfect Circle Company, Limited, Leaside, Toronto, Ontario.

**Perfect Circle**

*The Most Honored Name in Piston Rings*



## Get It at a Glance

CANADA'S Veterinary-General, Dr. T. Childs, announced on September 22 that an outbreak of rabies has occurred among foxes and wolves in the vicinity of Fort Vermilion, Alberta. Some horses, cattle, swine and domesticated dogs have been bitten and infected. Federal and provincial veterinarians and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, moved in promptly. All animals showing symptoms of the disease were destroyed, and all dogs in the vicinity vaccinated. Suspicious premises have been quarantined, and the cause, nature and effects of rabies explained to the people of the district.

DURING the 1934-39 period, Canadians ate an average 205.7 pounds of bread per year. Since then, bread consumption has been declining, and in 1951 our average bread consumption was 172.6 pounds.

THE longest Canadian National Railways train ever pulled out of Winnipeg was moved west on Sunday, September 21. It consisted of 185 cars, of which all but 17 were empties, and was 1.58 miles long. It was pulled by two Diesel engines, and took six minutes to pass a level crossing at 15 m.p.h.

DURING the past year, the farmers of western Europe have lost more than \$400 million worth of livestock or livestock products from foot-and-mouth disease. F.A.O. held an international foot-and-mouth disease conference in Rome last month, at which it was suggested that a new and inexpensive method of vaccine production, devised by Dr. H. S. Frenkel of the Netherlands, should be adopted.

SINCE 1910, the prairie provinces have produced five wheat crops of more than 500 million bushels each. These have been as follows: 1928—544.5 millions; 1940—513.8 millions; 1943—529 millions; 1951—529 millions; 1952—651 millions (September estimate). At 417 million bushels, the Saskatchewan wheat crop alone this year would be more than the average for all of Canada.

THE national average support price for 1952 wheat in the United States is \$2.20 per bushel; for flax, \$3.77 per bushel; for oats, 78 cents per bushel; barley, \$1.22; rye, \$1.42; and grain sorghums, \$2.38 per cwt. Price support rates for the 1953 crops have already been announced as \$2.21 per bushel for wheat; \$3.79 for flax; 80 cents for No. 3 oats or better; \$1.24 for Grade No. 2 barley or better; \$1.43 for Grade No. 2 rye or better; and \$2.43 per cwt. for Grade No. 2 grain sorghums or better.

IN the last days of August, all imports from the U.S. into Canada of swine, uncooked pork, pork products, pork offal and garbage was prohibited, under authority of the Animal Contagious Disease Act. This action resulted from the prevalence in the United States of a highly infectious disease of swine, vesicular exanthema, which closely resembles foot-and-mouth disease, and could cause serious damage to Canadian swine. It does not affect cattle and sheep.

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Bellows Like a Bull — Cattle Respond Quickly. Greatest time-saver for livestock industry. Easily installed on car — truck. Deep penetrating tone carries for miles. Imitates any cattle sound. Great novelty horn, too. If dealer can't supply order direct, Dealer's name must accompany order. Send Check, M. O., C.O.D. Money back if not satisfied. Dealer inquiries invited.

Complete with Steering Post Control Lever  
**SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER**  
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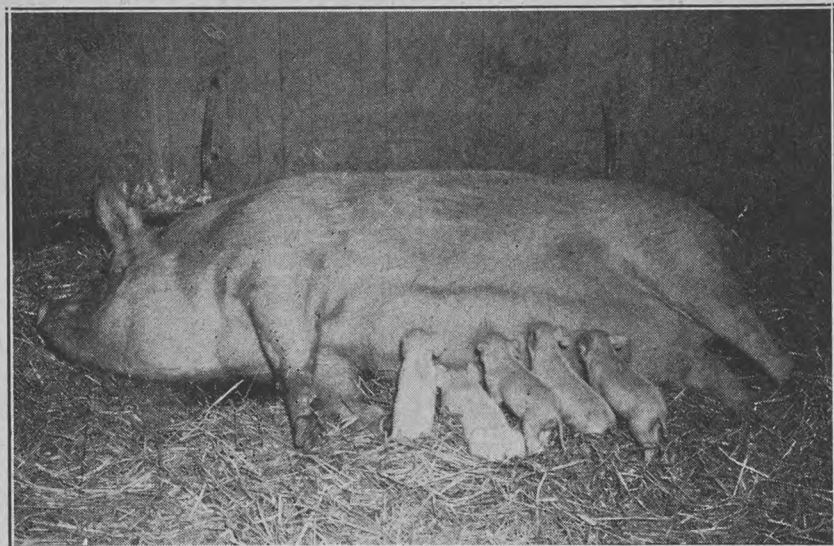
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# LIVESTOCK



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## The Brood Sow

MANY small and unprofitable litters result from insufficient attention to the young gilt bred for the first time, or the sow which has just been bred again after weaning a litter. The Experimental Station at Scott, Saskatchewan, suggests that both will respond to liberal feeding of oat chop, with from one-quarter to one-half barley. Some protein supplement is necessary also, and milk is best if it is available. Otherwise, five per cent tankage and five per cent linseed meal make a reasonably satisfactory substitute.

While sows and gilts should have plenty of feed, it is possible to get them overfat. If they are in fairly good condition, they can be carried for part of their idle period on good pasture, without any grain. In fact, holding them in the medium condition is better than being either too fat or too thin. How well they can get along on pasture will depend quite a bit on the quality of the pasture; and legume pasture is best.

Along with the protein supplement they should have one-half to one per cent fresh iodized salt, to prevent goitre and hairlessness in the litters to come; and, since calcium is often lacking in the pig rations, this can easily be added as one-half to one per cent of ground limestone in the chop.

## Swine Breeding Stock

NOW is the time to look around for any new swine breeding stock you may need. Despite the current difficulties in livestock marketing, farmers who regularly keep some pigs will require to replenish breeding stock, either of gilts or of boars. With a record quantity of coarse grains in sight this fall, and with little likelihood that the present unusual livestock situation will persist until a new crop of pigs can be raised to market age, pig stock of good quality is just as important a factor as it ever was.

Unless you know just where to get the quality of stock you want, see your agricultural representative or district agriculturist, who will likely be able to advise you of any suitable animals anywhere within his district. He can also be of assistance in securing whatever help may be available from your provincial government through the operation of swine im-

provement policy. Also, if you prefer, write to the Livestock Branch of your provincial department of agriculture, and make the necessary inquiries.

## Guard Against Shipping Fever

A WARNING comes from Dr. J. G. O'Donoghue, extension veterinarian, Alberta Department of Agriculture, against the indiscriminate and careless use of bacterins and serums for protection against shipping fever. He warns that a bacterin should never be used immediately before animals are shipped, because it takes almost two weeks, for protection to be built up. Moreover, an animal is more susceptible to the disease about the fourth day during that two-week period, than before. Once the bacterin becomes effective, however, protection against shipping fever lasts for approximately nine months. Consequently, bacterins, if used, should be administered at least three weeks before animals are shipped, or calves are weaned. Two injections of bacterin, about seven days apart, provide better resistance.

A serum, on the other hand, will confer protection on the animals shortly after injection, but the protection lasts only from three to six weeks. The serum is also used in the treatment of sick animals, and to protect exposed animals during an outbreak. In all cases, a veterinarian should be called in the event of an outbreak.

Dr. D. F. Eveleth, veterinarian at the North Dakota Agricultural College, has warned that shipping fever can infect all farm livestock and poultry. It generally occurs when livestock resistance to disease is lowered by radical change in diet, chilling, or the withholding of feed and water, as occurs during shipment. Cattle are more predisposed to shipping fever if they have passed through several public yards during shipment, where they can come into contact with infected cattle, or may be exposed to the organisms that produce shipping fever. Calves can be protected against this disease to a considerable extent by weaning and starting them on grain and choice hay before shipping time.

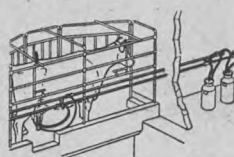
As preventives, the North Dakota veterinarian recommends:

- (1) Keep recently purchased animals away from the rest of the herd for at least three weeks.
- (2) Buy replacements where shipping fever is not a problem.
- (3) Change feed gradually.
- (4) Avoid

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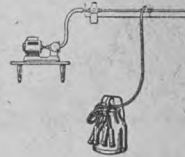
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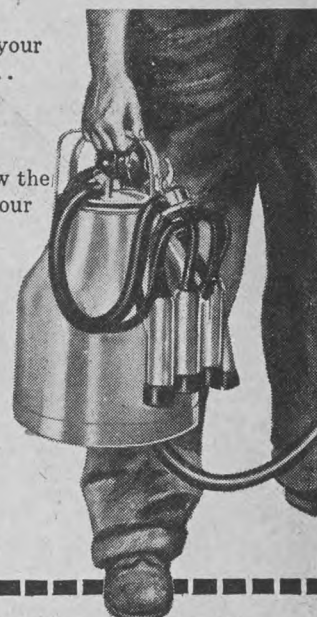


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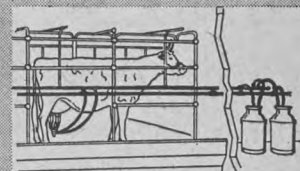
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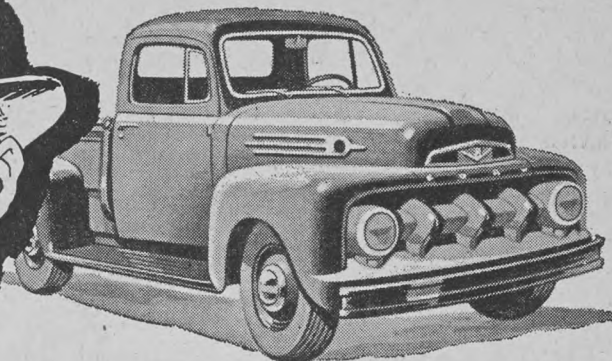
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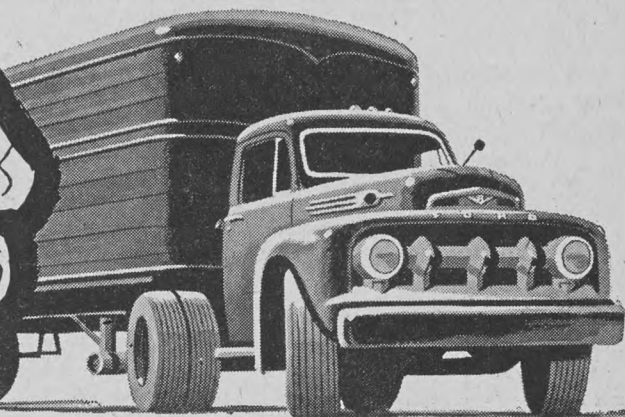
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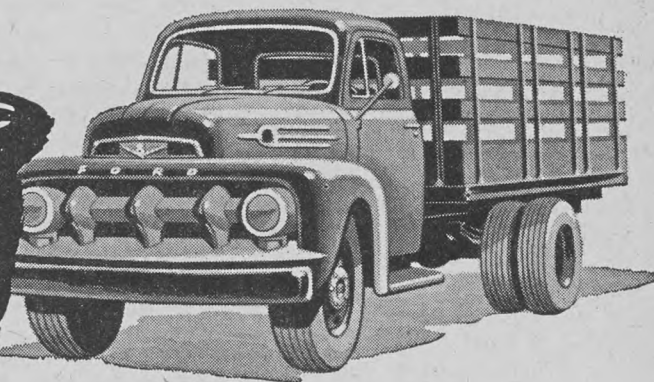
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buying young animals during bad weather. (5) Buy only from reliable sellers and get a health certificate from a licensed veterinarian for all stock purchased. (6) Have your veterinarian vaccinate all newly purchased animals.

If shipping fever hits the herd, Dr. Eveleth suggests vaccinating all animals involved. Give them good care, and nursing. Follow the advice of your veterinarian as to repeat doses of the bacterin, if used. Clean and disinfect places where sick animals have been kept, and dispose of carcasses so that no infection is left on the premises. See that the animals have good feed and housing.

### Feeding Bacon Hogs

**E**XPERIMENTAL work at the Lacombe Experimental Station indicates that feeding of bacon hogs should begin when the pigs are only three weeks of age. "At this stage," suggests J. G. Stothard, senior animal husbandman at the station, "most sows are physically unable to supply enough milk for a large, thrifty litter. Satisfactory supplementary feeding then, means either creep feeding or shutting off part of the pen where the piglets can feed by themselves."

Fibrous feeds such as oat hulls are harmful. Rolled wheat, whole hull-less oats or oat groats, provide a good basis for creep feed, but should be supplemented with a rich protein mineral supplement. Where skim milk is fed instead of a supplement, it should be sweet and of constant quality. Commercial creep-feed mixtures or pig starters are available which contain all of the necessary ingredients for young pigs.

Feed changes should be gradual when changing from the creep mixture to a growing ration, and it is perhaps better to mix the two for a few days.

Lacombe feeds a basic grain of 50 parts barley, 30 of oats and 20 of wheat. Fifteen per cent of mineral supplement is added until the pigs reach 115 to 125 pounds, after which they only get eight per cent of the supplement. The station has found that adding alfalfa to the ration of growing pigs improves carcass quality and has no adverse effect on the rate of growth. If pigs are self-fed, alfalfa meal can be added to the growing ration at the rate of ten per cent of the mixture, up to marketing age, if desired. Water should be available at all times.

The Lacombe experience is that pasture is excellent for prospective breeding stock, but experiments have shown that market pigs generally eat more feed on pasture than when confined to pens.

### The Sheep-Breeding Season

**E**VERY sheep breeder looks forward to a good lamb crop each year. Some, however, fail to realize that the size of the lamb crop depends to a considerable extent on the care given to the ewes and rams during the breeding season. Thin ewes may either not conceive, or may have only one lamb.

Many breeders regularly "flush" the ewes before and during the breeding season. Actually, this means feeding them well enough so that they are gaining in weight during this period, a practice that is very desirable if the ewes are thin before flushing. If they are in good condition when the lambs are weaned, Lethbridge Experimental

Station tests show that there is no necessity for extra feed. Where there is need for the ewes to gain, a pasture with good grazing for the breeding ewes is desirable, supplemented by a small amount of grain or hay, daily if necessary. Sometimes, late fall rye or oats are sown for use during the flushing period.

Rams also need special care and feed, including one-half to one pound of grain daily, beginning about a month before the breeding season; and during the breeding season, at least a pound of grain daily, in addition to plenty of good hay.

The Lethbridge station also recommends that before the breeding season begins, the rams should have their feet trimmed, and any excess wool on the belly removed, especially around the sheath. Careful observation will indicate whether the ram is breeding satisfactorily; if not he should be replaced.

It is better not to leave the rams with the ewes continually, but to remove them periodically for additional feed and rest. Where large range flocks are involved, either half the rams can be turned out each day, or all of them penned each morning and turned out in the late afternoon. The number of ewes per ram varies with the amount of confinement. On open range, 30 is a sufficiently large number, or 40 when more closely confined. No more than 25 ewes should be given a ram lamb.

### Cheese Flavor

**U**NIVERSITY of Wisconsin scientists have been working on the improvement in flavor of Cheddar cheese. They have found that pasteurized milk makes the best Cheddar cheese, but pasteurization also creates certain problems. It kills all of the bacteria which develop bad flavors and some other cheese defects, but it also kills the desirable bacteria as well.

The Wisconsin researchers counted the different kinds of bacteria growing during the manufacture of cheese made from raw milk, to find if any kinds were numerous enough to influence the flavor. Certain strains were discovered which were present in large numbers in cheese newly made from raw milk, but not in cheese from pasteurized milk. Under experimental conditions, these bacteria were found to develop the desirable Cheddar flavor fairly rapidly, which is sometimes hard to get in cheese made from pasteurized milk. They believe that other kinds of bacteria may also be useful in developing good Cheddar flavor, but further work must be done to adapt these discoveries to practical cheese-making and to test out other strains of bacteria for flavor usefulness.

Undoubtedly, one of the reasons why the per capita consumption of Cheddar cheese in Canada is not high is the wide variation in quality of the cheese which reaches consumers. This wide variation results not only from variations in manufacturing efficiency, but in curing as well. The effect is to decrease the amount of cheese consumed on the one hand, and to drive consumers, who cannot depend on the quality of the Cheddar cheese they buy, to the processed cheeses. These have two chief advantages: one of these advantages is that they come attractively packaged, and the other is that they all taste alike.

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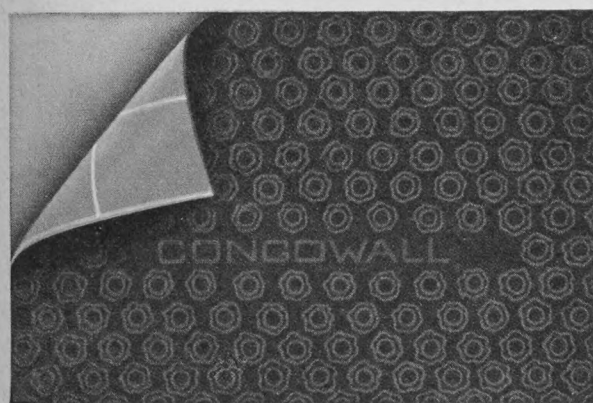
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# FIELD



Michael and Peter Hrysiu, in father-and-son partnership, thresh oats on their farm near Bird's Hill, Manitoba.

## Straw Is Seldom Too Heavy

MANY farmers burn valuable stubble each fall, on the theory that the stubble is too heavy to handle any other way. If they were quite honest about it, they would admit that it is easier to burn it than to use it to build up the soil.

The Alberta Department of Agriculture has repeatedly urged Alberta farmers, as have other provincial departments and universities, to incorporate the stubble with soil and thus protect it from wind and water erosion, and build up organic material. C. A. Cheshire, agricultural engineer, Alberta Department of Agriculture, expressed the opinion some time ago that a well-adjusted tiller with sharp blades, and possibly added weight, will handle the straw of even heavy cereal crops, in most cases. In those parts of Alberta where blades are used, the straw presents very little difficulty, but despite this, burning is still practised in those areas. The result is that, for the sake of convenience, considerable expense is incurred through the loss of valuable fibre and the actual plant food equivalent of the straw that is burned.

The Lethbridge Experimental Station points out that many farmers seed on stubble land in years when there has been a good moisture reserve in the soil; and because a heavy crop residue can be a nuisance during the seeding operations, the stubble is often burned off. Burning, however, "will be a tremendous loss," says the station, "which will take years to replace and may never be replaced. There are millions of small organisms (bacteria) in the moist surface soil, ready to feed on and decompose this crop residue, and convert it into a usable form for succeeding crops. If burned, the residue will be largely lost to the bacteria, and the following crops; but if this crop residue is worked into the surface soil, the bacteria will break it down."

The station adds that livestock pastured on cropped land can utilize much of the aftermath, and trample a considerable amount of it into the surface soil where the bacteria can work on it. If livestock are not available, the one-way disk can be used to cut and mix the residue with the surface soil so that a substantial portion of it will be decomposed during the fall and

early spring. It will, therefore, present less difficulty at seeding time. From heavy stubble, there will probably be enough residue left on the surface to make a trash cover for protection against erosion, until the sown crop is well established.

It has long been established as a part of good farming, to use as much of the crop residue as practicable for the benefit of the soil, having in mind that the objective sought for is yield per acre combined with a rising level of farm family living. The easiest thing to do is not always the most practicable.

## Crop Yields Have Increased

THE U.S. Department of Agriculture reports that crop yields per acre have risen more in the last 20 years than in any other period during the 86 years for which records are available. Up to 1930, there was no marked up-trend for a period of 64 years in the average yield per acre for all crops combined, and for the country as a whole. The department says that during the 20-year period 1910-30, the national average yield may have increased about five per cent. It is also estimated that about a million tons of plant food per year were required during the twenties to keep national yields per acre at a stable level.

The level of yields today is about 45 per cent higher than in 1930, which represents an increase of about nine times as much as in the preceding 20 years. Commenting on this increase during the past 20 years, the department says:

"Many factors lie behind this revolution in agricultural productivity—more and better machines, hybrid seed corn, improved varieties in other crops, closer planting and other improvements in agricultural practices, and the use of fertilizer, lime and insecticides, are the obvious reasons that come to mind. All of these factors antedate 1930, but they were apparently given a much greater emphasis during the past 20 years than during any previous 20-year period."

One of the most important factors involved in this 45 per cent rise in yields is the expanded use of fertilizers and lime. U.S. farmers in 1950 used over four million tons of plant food, or 3½ times the 1923-32 average.



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### Location for Alfalfa Seed

IT has now been pretty well established by the Dominion Forage Crops Laboratory and the Dominion Entomological Laboratory at Saskatoon that seed-setting in alfalfa depends almost entirely on wild bees. Honeybees, no matter how useful they are for other purposes, are ineffective for this purpose. The various kinds of leaf-cutter bees and bumblebees not only cause the tripping of the alfalfa blossoms, but are responsible also for the cross-pollination. Officials at these laboratories point out, therefore, that if good seed yields are to be harvested, alfalfa fields must be located where wild bees are abundant.

The basic facts about these valuable bees are given as follows: "Both bumblebees and leaf-cutter bees require unbroken land for nesting sites. The leaf-cutter bee is a solitary insect that usually nests in holes in stumps or logs, or in the ground. Bumblebees may inhabit old mouse nests, or piles of dead grass or debris. Unlike the leaf-cutters, bumblebees form a small colony somewhat like the honeybee, but with a much smaller number of bees per colony. Neither the leaf-cutter nor the bumblebee appears to fly great distances, and probably rarely feeds more than one-quarter to one-half mile from its nest."

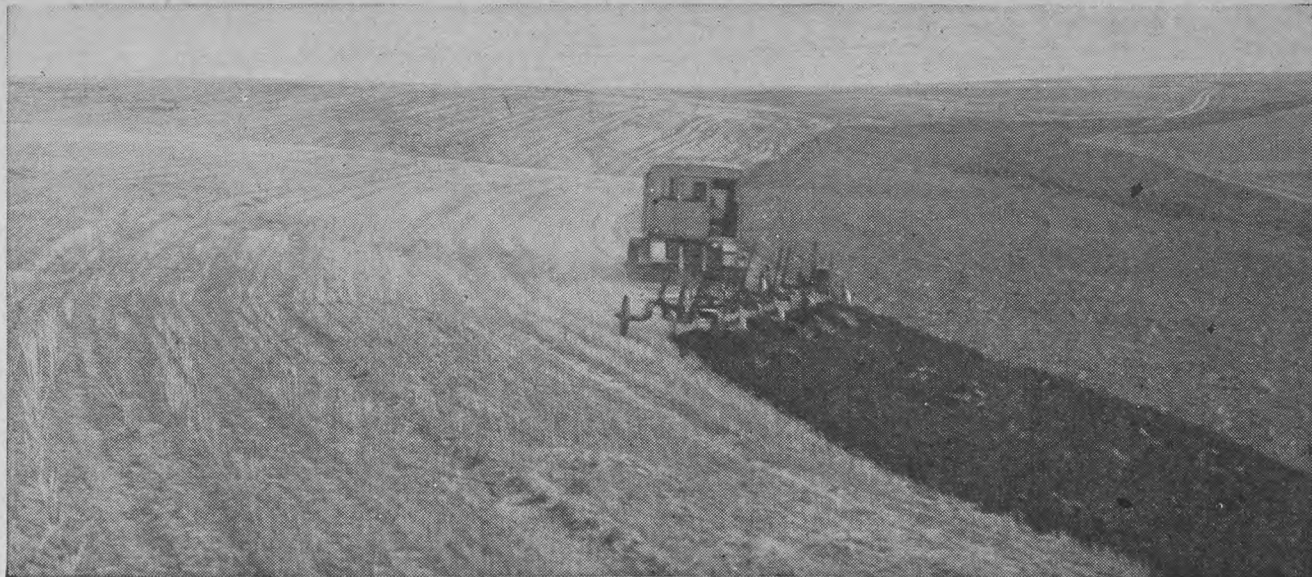
J. L. Bolton, of the Forage Crops Laboratory, suggests that about a 20-acre size of field located close to unbroken land usually gives good results. If the location is particularly favorable for the wild bee, the size may be increased. Also, because the heaviest seed setting is usually around the edges of the fields, long narrow fields are preferable.

### Shelterbelts Increase Yield

LAST year, J. G. Withage planted a single row of caraganas along the edges of contour strips on the Experimental Substation at Nobleford, Alberta. These rows are intended to act as shelterbelts and to pile snow along the edges of the contour strips so that when it melts it will be spread out on the land by the furrows created by tillage implements which follow the contours.

Commenting on the value of shelterbelts, the Lethbridge station reports that the reduction of water erosion of the soil is the important result of shelterbelts that are well taken care of and properly placed. If trees are planted in rows at right angles to the prevailing winds, the wind velocity is reduced at the soil surface, with the result that wind erosion is also reduced. Winter snow piles up on the leeward side of the trees. This melts more slowly in spring and permits more water to be absorbed by the soil; consequently, less water will cut across the fields to form gullies and overflow creeks and rivers.

Previously, an account appeared in The Country Guide of the effect on grain crops, especially wheat, of shelterbelts established on the Craig Pearce farm, southwest of Drumheller. The Lethbridge station now reports that in 1951, single-row caragana field shelterbelts increased the yield of wheat at 30, 60, 90 and 120-foot distances from the shelterbelt. Yields at these distances determined by a series of square-yard samples from the wheat crop were 58.3 bushels per acre at 30 feet from the shelterbelt;



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### Plows 6880 acres on 7.78c per acre

(as reported in *The Oregon Farmer*)

**April 29, 1932 . . .** This "Caterpillar" Diesel Tractor made farming history today. It has just completed a world's record for economy and performance unequaled by any other farm tractor: in 1055 hours . . . 46 successive 23-hour working days . . . this "Cat" Diesel Tractor plowed 6880 acres of hard, dry wheat land. That's an average of more than 6½ acres each hour. Fuel costs were 5¾c per acre. Total fuel, lubrication, and grease

expense averaged 7.78c an acre. No other tractor on record has ever done so much for so little! If this work had been done with horses, 360 head would be needed to plow the 6880 acres in the number of hours the "Cat" Diesel Tractor did the job.

**Record-Breaking "Cat" Diesel Tractor Now 50,000 Hours Old!**

(Owner's report)

**April 30, 1952 . . .** Celebrating its

20th anniversary, this old record-breaking "Cat" Diesel Tractor pulled 60 feet of rod weeders in second and third gear, burning about 5 gallons of low cost Diesel fuel per hour. Folks who had witnessed the record run back in 1932 avowed, "She runs practically as good as new"; and fuel and performance records prove they were right! Present co-owner, Harold Hartfield of Arlington, Oregon, says this: "We're 100% for 'Caterpillar.' Down through the years, the dollars we've spent for purchase and maintenance of 'Caterpillar' track-type Tractors have been wisely spent. They are the best money can buy."

You'll set plenty of records in your neighborhood with a "Caterpillar" Farm Tractor. You'll get your work done ahead of your neighbors . . . you'll cut your fuel bill by 60% to 80% . . . you'll farm land you can't with wheel tractors . . . you'll slash your maintenance and depreciation costs to an all-time low. Your Dealer will make early delivery on most sizes of "Caterpillar" Diesel Tractors, so call him today. Take your choice of 5 sizes ranging from 32 to 130 drawbar horsepower. Order yours equipped with a "Caterpillar" Bulldozer for slack season work. Write for the free cartoon booklet . . . "Power Farming with Caterpillar Diesel Tractors."

**Address inquiries to Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria, Ill. "Caterpillar" builds Diesel Farm Tractors, Engines, Motor Graders, and Earthmoving Equipment.**

After an estimated 50,000 hours of work . . . equal to 50 years on average farms, the old timer still handles 60' of rod weeders on 5 gallons of low cost Diesel fuel.



These folks watched the "Caterpillar" Farm Tractor complete its record run in 1932 . . . here they celebrate its 20th anniversary.



# Farm Service Facts



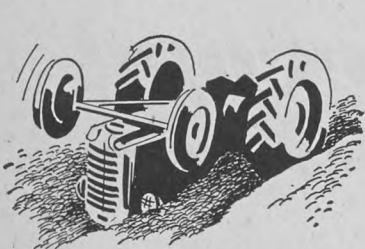
No. 31W PRESENTED BY

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

## ACCIDENTS DON'T HAVE TO HAPPEN

It has been said that farming is more dangerous than making dynamite. Over two-thirds of farm accidents in Canada happen to persons of working age. Nearly one-half of these persons are heads of households. Death or lifelong disability are frequent consequences. Sometimes it means a farm has to be sold or rented.

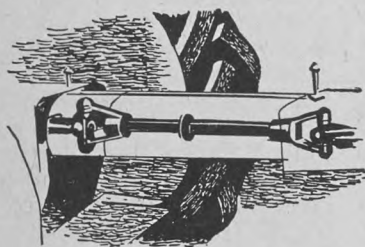
Machinery, falls, and animals probably account for half the farm accidents. Nearly all can be prevented by following simple safety rules and by the use of good judgement. Space permits mention of a few safety rules relating to the use of tractors, which are used more than any other single machine and are therefore involved in the greatest number of accidents.



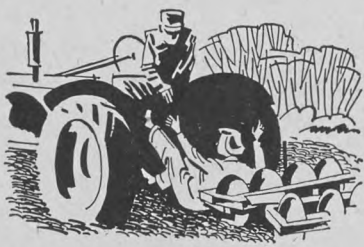
To avoid tipping, drive at reasonable speeds. Slow down when turning. Tractor brakes should be locked together for highway travel. Hillsides, ditches or rough ground call for extra care.



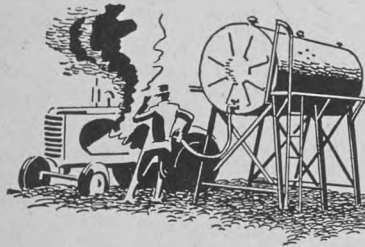
Release clutch slowly when pulling uphill or out of ditches. Hitching higher than the drawbar, for example to the axle, may also cause the tractor to "rear".



Keep shields in place over the power take-off. Otherwise, should your clothes (especially if loose) merely flop against a revolving shaft, you may be seriously injured.



An extra rider can easily fall in the path of drawn equipment. Keep tractor platform clear of objects to avoid tripping. It is dangerous to permit children to drive tractors.



Fires are often caused by refueling with the engine running. Keep a fire extinguisher mounted on the tractor. Provide a proper exhaust outlet when using a tractor in a closed building.



Be careful coupling implements to tractors. Special hitches, or a hook (shown above) to handle the drawbar makes hitching safer and easier with most farm implements.

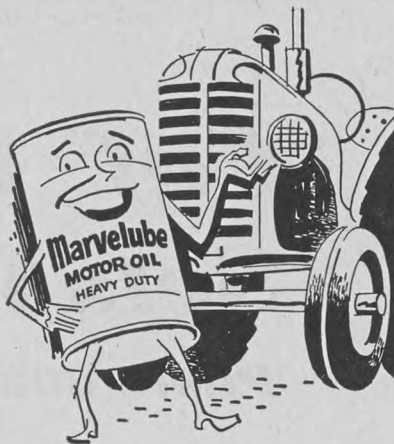


Observe traffic signals when operating on a highway. A red flag displayed on a high pole attached to the tractor will warn approaching cars of the danger of collision.



Use proper lights for night operation and for highway travel. Turning back one of the headlights to serve as a tail-light is dangerous. Motorists don't know if you're coming or going.

## MARVELUBE MOTOR OIL KEEPS FARM ENGINES YOUNG LONGER



## MARVELUBE HEAVY DUTY

- ... cuts fuel consumption
- ... lowers operating cost
- ... fights engine wear

A peppy new tractor, car or truck is economical to operate and a joy to drive. You can keep it in new condition longer with Marvelube Motor Oil Heavy Duty.

Marvelube helps prevent the formation of carbon and gum on valve stems—thus prevents burned and sticking valves. It keeps pistons and piston rings clean. You get a better seal between the piston and the cylinder wall and more power from each piston stroke. Anti-corrosion and anti-acid chemicals in the oil prevent pitting of wrist pins and connecting rod bearings. Marvelube also prevents the formation of goosy sludge in the crankcase. Bearing surfaces which are free from sludge get better lubrication.

It only stands to reason that engines which are free of carbon, gum and dirt will perform better—use less fuel and cost less to maintain. You can depend on Marvelube Heavy Duty to protect your engine . . . keep it young longer.

See  
your  
Imperial  
Oil  
Agent



58.1 bushels at 60 feet; 57.7 bushels at 90 feet; and 48.6 bushels at 120 feet.

## Antibiotics for Plants

THE University of Wisconsin reports that it has three plant disease specialists and biochemists at work, closely studying three antibiotics, Helixin, Toximycin and Antimycin, for their ability to control diseases in crops. All three have been experimentally sprayed on tomato plants to protect them against early blight. One of these antibiotics, Antimycin, was discovered by two university plant pathologists when they were studying the control of apple scab, seven years ago. Later, it was partially purified, but it has since been found that the crude material is more effective, weight for weight, than the purified Antimycin A.

It has been found that greenhouse plants sprayed with Antimycin and later inoculated with fungus organisms, did not become diseased as badly as unsprayed plants, and that in some cases the spray had prevented the disease. It has likewise been discovered that the material can be mixed with insecticides without losing its effectiveness against fungi. Some preparations did not wash from the leaves during the rain, and there is evidence that the material itself has some power against insect infestations.

Helixin and Toximycin were both isolated from soil samples. The former is effective against fungi, yeasts and certain bacteria, but seems to be composed of a number of different antibiotics, four types, A, B, C and D having been isolated. Toximycin has some effectiveness against fungi and certain bacteria, and in weak concentrations it appears to stimulate root growth on tomato cuttings.

## Iowa Farm Income Falls

IN 1951, 988 Iowa farmers kept records of their farm business in co-operation with the Iowa Agricultural Extension Service. Most of these farms were larger in acreage and volume of business than average, and therefore have higher net incomes than the average in the state.

The Department of Farm Management at the Iowa State College reports that in 1951 the net farm incomes on these farms dropped 21 per cent, from \$11,360 to \$8,958. Records were kept on the inventory or accrual basis, and on rented farms the net income includes the combined net income of both operator and landlord. To produce this drop in income, feed costs increased without a corresponding rise in livestock prices; crop yields were reduced; and operating costs rose by seven per cent. Charges for the use of land and capital, plus operating and family labor, went up six per cent.

Management return after charges for equity and land capital, and for operator and family labor, was \$3,934, which compared with \$6,630 in 1950. Feed and livestock valued at \$20,096, and machinery and equipment valued at \$7,034 were used during the year on the average farm of 251 acres. Livestock income per \$100 of feed fed was \$145, which compared with \$181 in 1950. Included in the average net farm income of \$8,958 for 988 farms was an average of \$13,084 for 333 high-profit farms and \$4,422 for 333 low-profit farms.





# ALMOST 2 OUT OF 3 FARMERS NAME GOODYEARS AS NEXT TRACTOR TIRE PURCHASE

## Canada-Wide Survey Conducted by Independent Group

A representative group of farmers in every province was recently asked: "When you next buy a tractor tire what make will you buy?"

Among owners of all brands of tractor tires almost *two out of three* who replied to this question said that they will buy Goodyears

next.

While Canadian farmers *now use* more Goodyear Tractor Tires than any other brand, the survey figures show still more farmers are switching to Goodyears because they give much more satisfactory performance than

other makes.

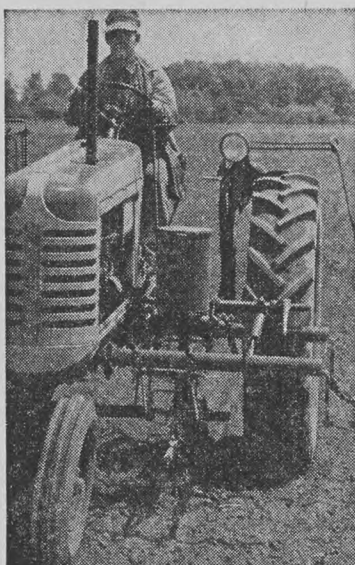
Replies given to survey questions prove beyond doubt that not only do more farmers use Goodyear Tractor Tires than any other kind but that more farmers who *start* using Goodyears *stay* with Goodyears.

## SUPER SURE-GRIP TREAD DESIGN UNCHANGED FROM '37

The Sure-Grip tread design was developed and perfected *before* the tire was made available to farmers in 1937—a Goodyear policy of "no experiments at the customer's expense."

The tread design of today's Super Sure-Grip is basically unchanged from that of 1937—proof of the value of the extensive studies that preceded its introduction.

But Goodyear continued to improve the Sure-Grip in other ways. The *Super Sure-Grip* was the result. Its stronger-than-ever cord body means longer service, greater resistance to injury. Up to 24% deeper tread has been added to provide even longer wear.



## Longer Wear, Better Grip, Among Reasons for Purchase

Results of the survey show that the main reasons for the preference of Goodyear Tractor Tires are longer wear and better service.

Goodyear Super Sure-Grips give longer wear because their straight lugs running right across the crown of the tire are free from the hooks and knobs that dull a lug's bite. Instead, sharp, clean edges grip the earth firmly, prevent the wobble that causes premature wear.

To achieve better grip the straight lugs are set closer together at the shoulder of the tire than at the centre. While the lugs are in the ground they actually *wedge the earth between them*. This gives the Super Sure-Grip a firmer hold on the soil and provides maximum pulling power.

In the Super Sure-Grip there are no pockets or mud traps to hold dirt and reduce traction. The lugs release the soil by normal flexing as the tires roll. For this reason Super Sure-Grip traction is as effective at the end of a day's work as when first starting out.

## Trucks that bear the name You know

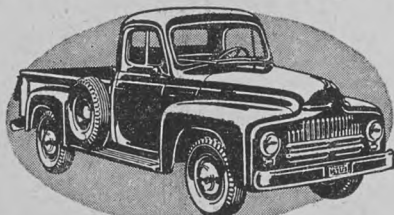
International Trucks are built by International Harvester. The trucks we build for you are engineered to give years of low-cost, all around performance in the fields, on farm roads, on highways. Your local International Dealer understands your problems and offers a truck specialized to your needs. Take advantage of this — see him soon.

International Harvester builds McCormick Farm Equipment and Farmall Tractors . . . Motor Trucks . . . Industrial Power . . . Refrigerators and Home Freezers.

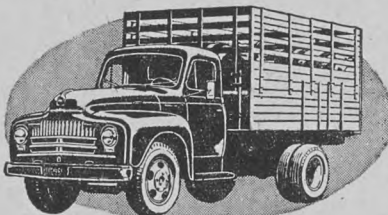
International Trucks are made in Canada at International Harvester's Chatham Works.



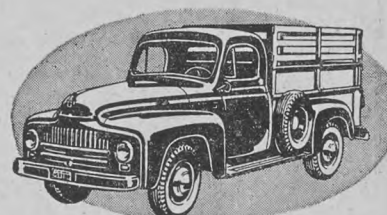
INTERNATIONAL L-160 series offers GVW ratings from 14,000 to 16,500 lbs.—a variety of specialized bodies for every hauling job.



**PICK OF THE PICKUPS!** Here's easy handling in armchair comfort of the Comfo-Vision Cab. 9 models,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , and 1 ton. Body lengths, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 8, 9 ft..



**COMBINATION FARM BODY!** International L-160 with 12 ft. combination body. For hauling livestock or grain — can be converted for flat-bed use.



**DOUBLE-SERVICE PICKUP!** The pickup converted to stake body by addition of racks (stake pockets standard equipment). For low-cost hauling.

# INTERNATIONAL



# TRUCKS

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED, HAMILTON, ONTARIO

# Who says so?

It is easy to say that a feed gives "greatest results."

It is easy to claim it carries the "**best** balance" of the **most** potent and newest discoveries.

It is easy to make claims of the biggest and best—but—the most important question is, who says so?

When feeders of Pioneer from British Columbia to Newfoundland say they get

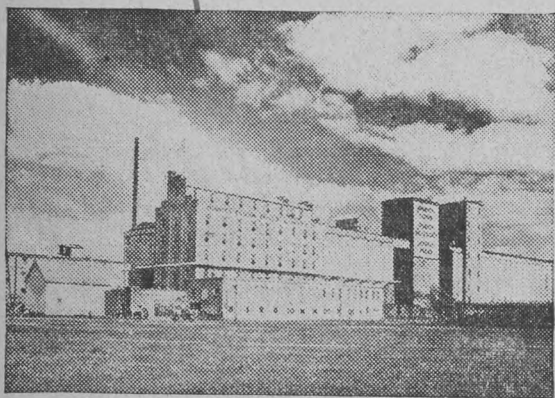
**Fast, sound growth.**

**Maintenance of flock or herd health.**

**Sustained production at low feed cost.**

and when they have fed Pioneer for many years, it all sums up to

**FEEDER SATISFACTION  
and RESULTS THAT PAY**



THE ST. BONIFACE PLANT  
One of five Canadian Pioneer Plants.

**FREE!** A book on Profitable Poultry, Hog and Dairy Management by Dr. I. R. Sparling. Address your letter to Dept. 213, Pioneer Feed Division of Purity Flour Mills Ltd., 287 MacPherson Avenue, Toronto.

**PIONEER**  
PROFIT-PROVEN  
**FEEDS**  
FOR RESULTS THAT PAY

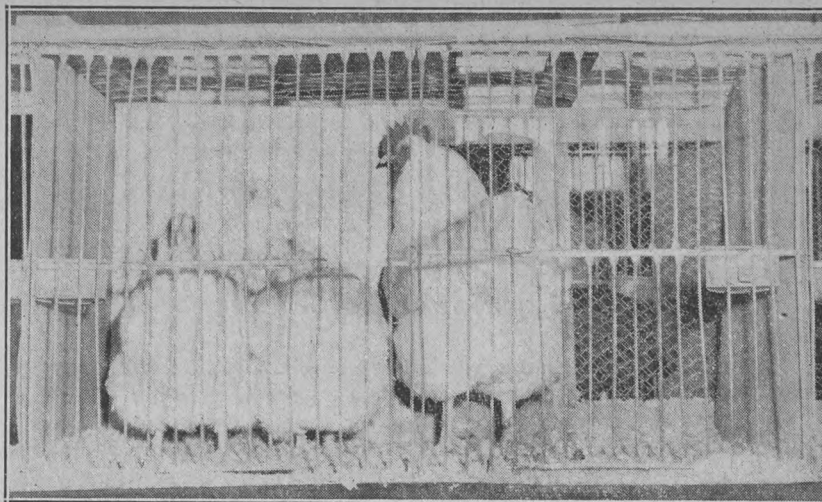


**PIONEER FEED DIVISION  
PURITY FLOUR MILLS LIMITED**

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PURITY FLOUR  
PURITY CAKE MIX  
PURITY PIE CRUST MIX  
AND  
PURITY OATS

## POULTRY



A pen of Orpington Whites shown by C. H. Walker, Portage la Prairie, at the 1951 Brandon Poultry Show.

### Marketing Quality Eggs

**P**OUULTY specialists in 13 mid-western states in the U.S. have completed a joint research program, designed to find out how farmers can market a larger proportion of clean, high-quality eggs.

They have devised seven basic suggestions, most of which are applicable to Canadian conditions. The seven suggestions are: Confine the laying flock; keep the floor litter clean and dry; keep the nesting material clean and dry; gather the eggs at least twice a day; gather the eggs in wire baskets to permit rapid cooling; cool the eggs and keep them cool; finally, keep the humidity high in the egg storage room.

The specialists found that producers who followed the seven-point program produced 90 per cent grade A eggs, with only four per cent stained and dirty.

A recent report by the marketing service of the Canada Department of Agriculture reveals that 29 per cent of the eggs marketed in Canada in June of this year were B's and C's, the remaining 71 per cent grading A. Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba fell significantly below this national average, with Alberta marketing 50.4 per cent A's, Saskatchewan, 30.6, and Manitoba 44.7. In the period under review British Columbia marketed 92.5 per cent A's.

### Bulletins for Poultrymen

**T**WO very useful bulletins have recently been reprinted for Saskatchewan poultry producers.

"Culling Hens for Profitable Egg Production" is the title of a bulletin written by Professor W. J. Rae, head of the Poultry Department, University of Saskatchewan. He discusses the merit of older hens versus young pullets in the laying flock, suggests arrangements in the poultry house that will facilitate culling, discusses the time of year to cull, and gives instructions in the accurate identification of faults that disqualify a bird for the laying flock.

The second bulletin, entitled "Poultry House Construction," is written by Professor Rae in co-operation with F. E. Payne, Poultry Commissioner, Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture. This bulletin includes working plans for the construction of a 30-foot by 30-foot laying house. The text discusses many problems related to management, including the size and kind of house to build, construc-

tion details, equipment for the flock, deep litter, the cleaning of the poultry buildings and yarding of the flock.

This is agricultural extension bulletin No. 114, available from the College of Agriculture, University of Saskatchewan. The bulletin on culling hens is also available from the university; it is agricultural extension bulletin No. 79.

### Management Details

**P**ULLETS will sometimes begin to lay while they are still on the range. A few laying boxes near the range shelters will encourage laying in nests, and so reduce the likelihood of eggs being laid on the laying house floor after birds are confined.

There is no advantage in making any change in feeding until after the birds are laying about 35 per cent. When this level is reached a gradual shift to the laying or breeding mash is advisable.

It is well to check the birds for parasites before moving them into the laying house, in the opinion of F. J. Higginson, acting poultry commissioner, Alberta Department of Agriculture. The simplest method of dealing with internal parasites is to give each bird a worm pill when moving them from the summer range.

External parasites can be eliminated by painting along the top of the roost just before roosting time, with nicotine sulphate roost paint. The warmth from the body of the roosting bird causes fumes to rise through the feathers, killing the parasites. A second treatment, about ten days later, will destroy any parasites that may have hatched after the first treatment.

### Dub the Cockerels

**S**EVERAL years ago the Experimental Farm at Lennoxville, Quebec, adopted the practice of "dubbing" all their growing cockerels. They have concluded that dubbing—the removal of the comb and wattles—is a sound management practice. It reduces the number of birds lost through fighting. More important, it eliminates the freezing of comb and wattles, which renders the bird useless as a breeder for from two to four weeks.

Dubbing may be done at any age, says L. A. Gnaedinger, poultryman at the Lennoxville station, but the operation is difficult unless the wattles and comb are developed enough to be firmly grasped.

Techniques vary, but most poultrymen agree that two people are re-

quired, one holding the bird while the other performs the operation. The bird is held in a horizontal position with the breast-bone up, the left hand grasping the shanks and wing-tips and the right hand holding the head by the comb, with the wattles up. The operator grasps each wattle in turn and cuts it off near the throat without cutting the skin or throat. The holder then turns the bird over, his right hand holding the neck loosely just behind the head. The operator grasps the comb with his left thumb and forefinger, the thumb pointing toward the front of the comb. With the shears in the right hand the comb is then removed completely with one cut, commencing from the front just above the beak.

Almost any sharp, stout scissors or shears may be used. The best time to dub is on the morning of a dry, sunny day. Bleeding is rarely serious, and it is not necessary to use any chemicals to stop the bleeding, or any disinfectant on the cuts. Few, if any, birds should die as a result of the operation. However, birds that are sick, or in poor condition, should be culled rather than being dubbed.

### Sinusitis in Turkeys

**S**INUSITIS, the respiratory disease of turkeys commonly known as roup, is not widespread in Canada, but it does attack flocks in certain areas. In advanced stages it results in the swelling of one or both sinus cavities just below the eyes. It can affect young, growing stock, as well as mature breeding stock and market turkeys which are almost full grown.

The disease is caused by a specific organism, but infection is often due to a weakening of the mucus lining of the respiratory tract due to a vitamin A deficiency. Other deficiencies, such as low protein, which cause general unthriftiness, are often associated with the outbreaks.

Recommended treatments include the improvement of the diet and the inclusion of fish oil at a level of one-quarter to one-half per cent. Affected birds should be isolated. In the past the treatment has been to withdraw the discharge from the sinus cavities with a hypodermic needle, and inject one cubic centimeter of four per cent silver nitrate solution.

A more recent and simpler treatment is reported by R. M. Blakely, Experimental Station, Swift Current, Saskatchewan. This is the injection of one-half cubic centimeter of a streptomycin solution into each swollen sinus without troubling to withdraw the discharge. One hundred and twenty-five milligrams of streptomycin base per sinus has been found effective. A reasonably stable form of liquid streptomycin is being sold by some drug firms, and is expected to become more widely available in the near future.

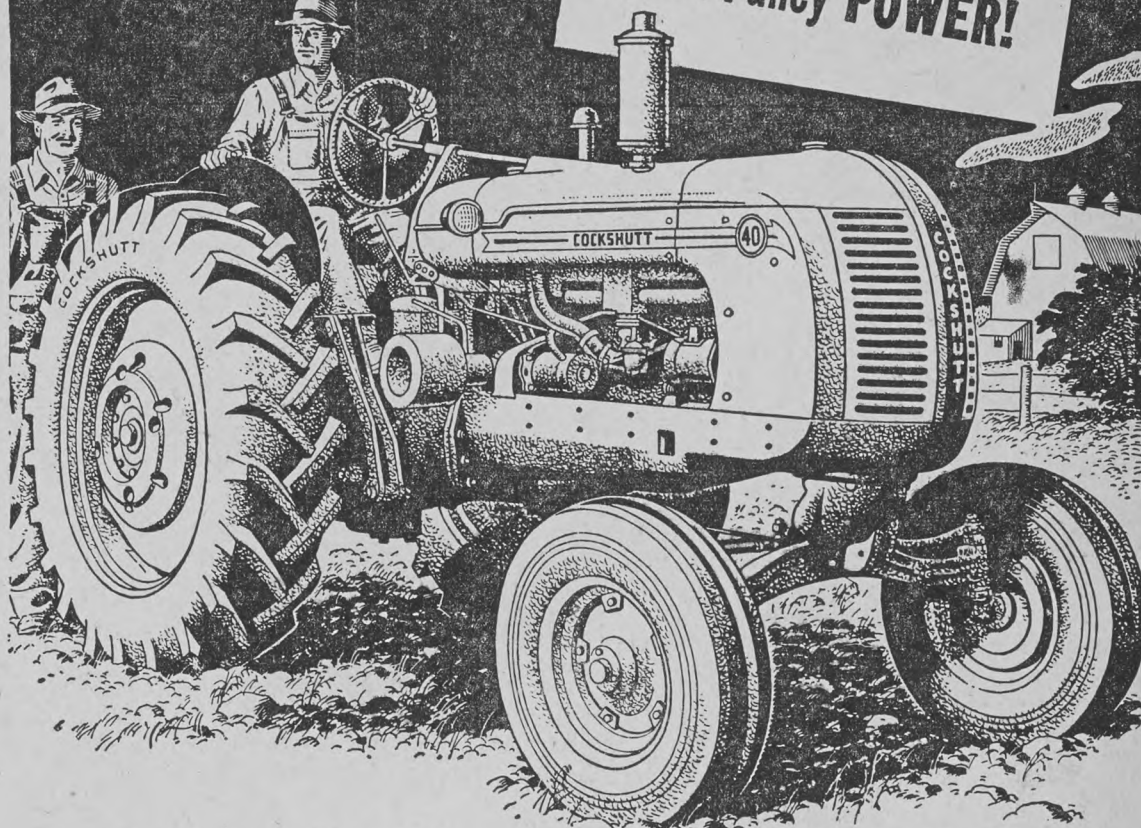
### Domestic Egg Consumption

**C**ONSUMPTION of eggs in Canada last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, was 23.1 dozen eggs per person; this figure is 0.1 per cent above the comparable figure for 1951.

Increasing population is increasing the demand. In the last year it is estimated that the population has increased 400,000 and this increase with consumption at 23 dozen eggs per person would require an additional 306,000 cases of eggs.

# You get all 4 with the '40'

1. 'Live' POWER Take-off!
2. Drawbar POWER!
3. Hydraulic POWER!
4. Belt Pulley POWER!



## Cockshutt "40"... the Most VERSATILE Tractor in the 3-4 Plow Field!

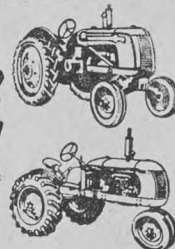
★ Gasoline and Diesel models with a choice of 4 variations in front wheel equipment.

In the 1952 Cockshutt "40" you'll find not just a "few" . . . but ALL the important features that every wise farmer looks for in a 3-4 plow tractor. It's BIG . . . it's RUGGED . . . it has the POWER and STAMINA to slug its way through the roughest, toughest jobs with ease. Yet for operating efficiency and sheer overall economy the amazingly versatile "40" is in a class by itself.

Its heavy-duty Buda, six-cylinder, valve-in-head engine is unequalled for high compression power . . . at low cost. The easiest-to-service tractor engine on the market; its wet sleeve cylinder liners can be replaced *right in the field!* New, improved

heavy-duty transmission (6 speeds forward, 2 reverse), designed to transmit all the engine power to the drawbar with the minimum of loss. These are just a FEW of the many, many outstanding features of the "40" . . . for complete details, see your Cockshutt Dealer.

POWER  
SIZES FOR  
ALL FARM  
JOBS!



Cockshutt  
"30"  
2-3 Plow  
Gasoline  
and Diesel

Cockshutt  
"20"  
2-Plow  
Gasoline  
Only.

Keep AHEAD

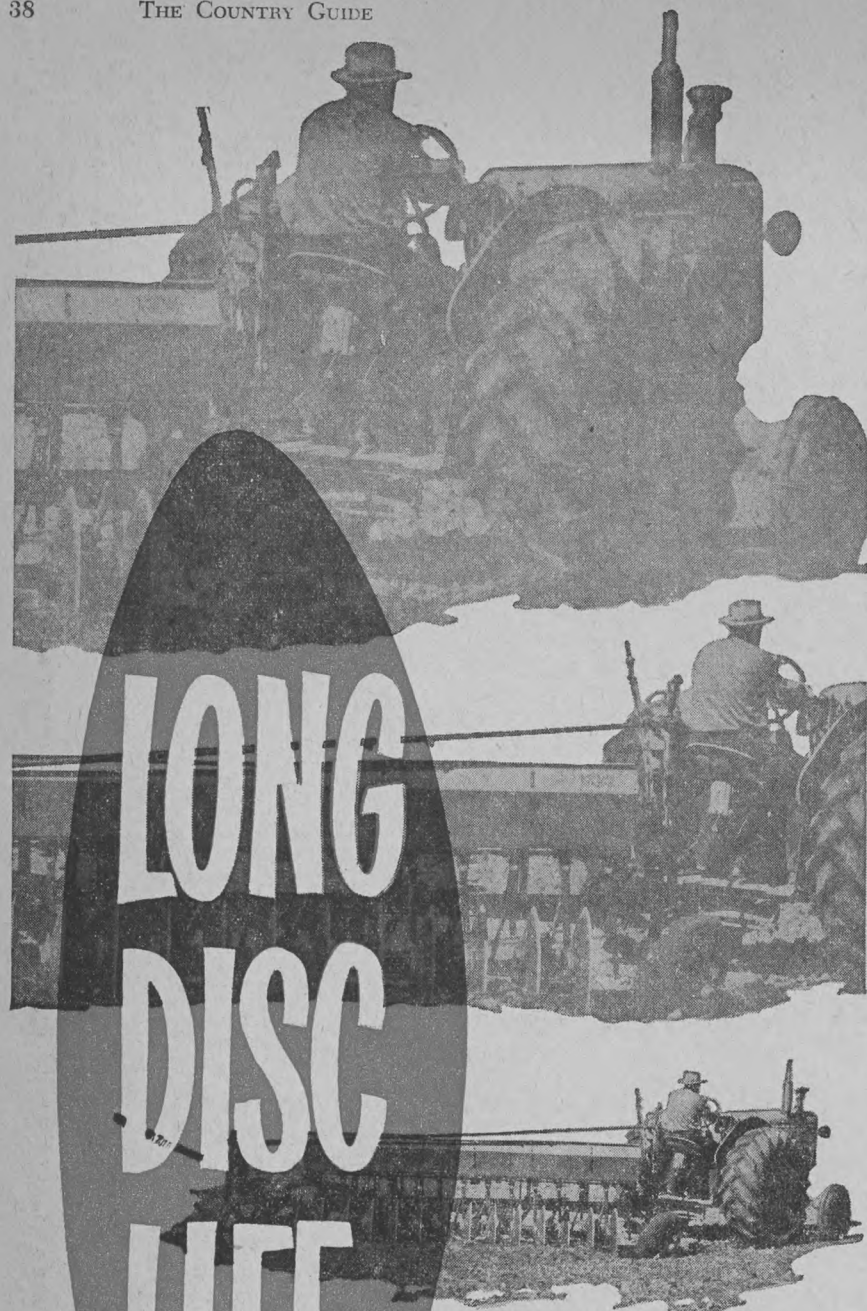
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# COCKSHUTT



COCKSHUTT  
FARM EQUIPMENT

PARTNERS OF THE CANADIAN FARMER FOR 113 YEARS



Pictured is the Minneapolis-Moline UTS-LP Gas Tractor and Wheatland Plow. Minneapolis-Moline is one of the many big name farm equipment manufacturers using LaBelle discs as standard equipment.

is 75% OF THE VALUE of a harrow or plow to me


You have heard your neighbors say it . . . you've probably said it yourself. Long disc life is important in the value you get from a disc harrow or plow.

And the most important factor in a disc is quality steel.

The quality steel which we use in the manufacture of LaBelle discs is made in our own mills by skilled steel craftsmen. Many of our people, their sons and grandsons, have been continuously employed in the

manufacture of LaBelle discs for three generations. It is their skill and patience plus everlasting control and testing of every manufacturing step that results in fine steel . . . in extra disc life.

This extra life offered by LaBelle discs means extra value for a LaBelle equipped disc harrow or plow. LaBelle discs are available for every disc harrow or plow ever made.

Look for the triangular trade mark  of LaBelle.

**CRUCIBLE**

first name in special purpose steels

52 years of *Fine* steelmaking

**AGRICULTURAL STEELS**

CRUCIBLE STEEL COMPANY OF AMERICA, GENERAL SALES OFFICES, OLIVER BUILDING, PITTSBURGH, PA.  
STAINLESS • REX HIGH SPEED • TOOL • ALLOY • MACHINERY • SPECIAL PURPOSE STEELS

## FARM YOUNG PEOPLE



Two of the boys try to find out what is wrong with the running gear of their hayrack, while the third fellow demonstrates his approval of the old saying that "one man watching is worth two working."

### Painting Ontario's Barns

JUNIOR Farmers of Carleton County, Ontario, are taking an active part in the county's farmstead beautification project. The purpose of the project is to improve the appearance of the county for the 1953 International Plowing Match. The Juniors are taking part as individuals, with 424 farms entered in the contest, but they felt they would also like to make a group effort. As a result each of the three clubs has undertaken to paint one barn. The Gloucester group has completed their job.

This group started by sending out a call to farmers who wanted their barns painted. Eight names were submitted, and the names were put in a hat and the winning name drawn. The winner—Harry Woodburn of Cyrville—agreed to pay two-thirds of the cost of the paint with the Farm Improvement Association paying the remainder.

With the details arranged the 18 club members descended on the farm. They started work at nine in the morning, and by noon over half of the 120-foot by 38-foot barn was painted. By the middle of the afternoon the job was completed.

Throughout the operation careful checking was done; the Gloucester group want to win the \$50 prize which will go to the club that does the best job on its barn.

### All Night Vigil

BIRD watchers are noted for being Benthusiasic people. This enthusiasm was demonstrated recently by the members of the Yorkton Natural History Society who sat throughout the entire night clocking birds as they passed across the face of the moon on their journey south. At approximately 200 other points in North America bird watchers were doing the same thing.

The bird watchers provided themselves with warm clothing and plenty of hot coffee and took shifts looking at the moon through a telescope set up at the municipal airport. They noted whether the bird outline was clear or blurred, erratic flights, the

occurrence of more than one bird on the face of the moon at one time and other bird data. The information collected was sent to form part of a lunar bird study being conducted by the museum of zoology at Louisiana State University and the agricultural and mechanical college at Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Dr. S. C. Houston, president of the Yorkton Society, reported that 83 birds were observed, despite the fact that it clouded over at about 2:30 a.m., and almost no birds were observed during the last half of the night.

### Starling Observed

EUROPEAN starlings are becoming increasingly common on the prairies. It was recently reported by C. St. A. Nixon that he had seen five of these birds on a neighboring farm near Lintlaw, Saskatchewan. The birds were seen some months ago, and have not been observed since.

Starlings are unpopular around the farm for the same reasons that make the English sparrow a nuisance. The bird's feeding habits are almost faultless, but they are very messy around the buildings.

### Tisdale Rally

ONE of the largest 4 H club rallies held in Saskatchewan this year was recently held at Tisdale. Clubs from 16 points in the district took part, and over 1,200 people were in attendance.

A float depicting a kitchen comparison won first prize for the Eastman Homecraft Club; second prize went to the Arnley Club, for a realistic barbecue spit. The combined boys' grain and swine clubs and the girls' club of Goldburn had the first prize club display. The Eastman Club won the costume selection prize.

Dr. V. E. Graham, Dean of Agriculture, University of Saskatchewan, outlined the history of the University and told the club members that the late Professor John G. Rayner, former director of the Extension Department, was an excellent model for forming the pattern of their own lives.











# Your insurance for winter comfort



You'll be warm in Stanfield's underwear no matter what the temperature! Made for men of action and designed with comfort in mind, it cannot bind, bulge or creep up. Stanfield's Underwear is unshrinkable—keeps the soft, fine texture that gives you warmth without weight.

Leading stores carry Stanfield's Red Label—and Blue Label—the same fine quality in a heavier weight. Choose combinations or separate shirts and drawers. The drawers have extra-heavy seat and crotch for *double wear*.

**STANFIELD'S**  
*Unshrinkable*  
**UNDERWEAR**

SOFT... WARM... DURABLE



TRADE MARK REG'D

STANFIELD'S LIMITED, TRURO, N.S.

## Rough and Tough

*A rugged outdoorsman finds it difficult to cast himself in the role of goose executioner*

by KERRY WOOD

MY friend Fred is a tough outdoorsman, addicted to manly pursuits of hunting, fishing, canoeing, hiking, and other sports of that robust type. Lately he decided to build himself a log cabin on an acre of piney land out in the fishing country, spending his holiday time axing the logs, peeling them clean, notching them into place to start construction of a cosy week-end home where he hopes to enjoy many a delicious supper of fried trout.

But the rains came before Fred could finish the building. On Wednesday of his week's holiday, it poured down in the proverbial torrents. Fred found that log work in the wet was not enjoyable, so he put aside the axe and picked up a fishing rod, walking across to a trout stream to see if the wily fish were willing to co-operate.

tried to jab a vengeful beak into the man's back, then accepted the situation philosophically and made no more fuss.

EVENING was coming on when Fred reached his tent, so he hustled to make supper—plus an extra dollop for his fox terrier dog, Digger, his constant companion on woods outings. As for the goose, Fred cut a hole in the gunny sack so that the bird could shove head and neck out of the confining bag, then fed grain to the potential roast dinner.

"There y'are, Garcia," Fred said. He can't explain why he called the gander by that Garcia name, but the moniker suited the bird.

As dusk deepened into night, the rain poured down heavier than ever. Fred hastily finished his supper,



*"He gave a little gabble as though asking what I was going to do."*

They weren't, hence Fred climbed the hill to a farm and had a chat with the house-bound folks there. While at the farm, Fred sighted a flock of domestic geese and expressed his fondness for roast goose. The upshot was that Fred bought a fat gander.

"Don't kill it," he cautioned the farm lad. "This is only Wednesday, and I'm not due back home until Sunday. If the weather turns warm, that bird won't keep. Just put it in a gunny sack and give me a couple of handfuls of oats. I'll carry it down to my camp and keep it alive until I'm ready to go home."

The protesting gander was shoved into a jute container, Fred slung it over a sinewy shoulder and put the oats in his pocket, sloshing through mud and rain back to his cabin site. The bird uttered a honk or two and

hunched under the low roof of the hiker-style tent. There was barely room in that shelter for Fred and Digger and supplies, but an extra space was cleared near the door and there the sack-imprisoned Garcia was installed.

"He let out a gabble, but I told him he'd better hush up or I'd put him outside in the wet. So Garcia took the hint and we all settled down, lulled to sleep by the pitter-patter of rain."

Next morning it was still wet. The tent was badly crowded, with Fred no longer prone in his sleeping bag and Digger wanting to move around, while Garcia was obviously tired of the confining straight-jacket of the gunny sack. Fred released the bird from the bag, tying a cord to Garcia's left leg and tethering the grateful gander to a tree out in front of the

tent. Garcia gobbled some breakfast oats while Fred and Digger dined on bacon and eggs. As the rain continued to fall, man and dog retired to the tent, Fred to read and Digger to snore. Garcia remained out under the tree, but the lacy filigree of pine needles above did not screen the bird from the drenching downpour. Poor Garcia honked dismally a couple times, ruffling his soaked feathers and looking decidedly downcast about the whole affair.

"I felt sorry for him," Fred admitted, adding that he couldn't concentrate on his reading because of the gander's wretchedness. "And right about then, I thought of my double-bitted axe—a present from my wife on our wedding anniversary, though she first gave me a silly sort of tailless shirt which I exchanged for the axe. That axe was really sharp, and near where Garcia was tethered was a spruce stump I'd been using as a chopping block. Since Garcia had to end up in the oven in any case, I thought it would be a kindness to chop off his head to prevent him feeling that cold rain any longer."

Without further ado, Fred donned a jacket and went out to perform the execution. Garcia roused himself from his soggy misery, honking in hopes that Fred was going to alleviate his sufferings. The man tested the blade of his axe, placing the approved tool handy on the stump. Then Garcia was fetched to the improvised guillotine, the bird's head and long neck stretched out flat on top of the chopping block while Fred took a firm hold of the axe handle.

"But that gander looked up at me sort of trusting like, and he gave a little gabble as though asking what I was going to do. Well, now! I put down the axe, and I looked up at the clouds, and it seemed they were beginning to break and maybe the weather would turn warm. Naturally, I didn't want Garcia's meat to spoil if it got hot, so I put the axe away and carried Garcia over to the tent, tethering him just inside the door out of the drip of the rain. Then I went back to my reading, Digger snored, while Garcia honked in a conversational way as he preened the wetness out of his feathers."

IT continued to rain. The outdoorsman, the dog, and the gander shared the cramped quarters throughout that drenching day, rousing themselves at mealtime to take nourishment. At dawn on Friday the wetness was still pouring down, so Fred decided to call off his cabin building for the time being. He tethered Garcia next the stump, then unpegged his tent and folded the soggy canvas and packed it into the car, loading all his belongings except the gander and the axe. Finally it was time to leave, and Fred once again picked up the chopper and looked at Garcia. The bird looked right back, whereupon the man fidgeted with the axe and suddenly elected to wait a little longer.

"Y'see, I was a long way from home and knew the roads would be muddy. There was a certain chance I'd get stuck, and if I got stuck bad and held up for a day or so, I didn't want to be worried about the goose meat getting spoiled. So I just put Garcia back in the gunny sack and placed him on the floor of the back seat."

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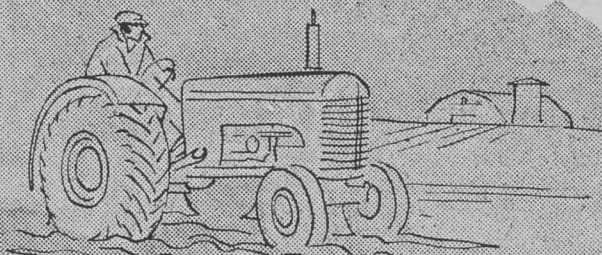
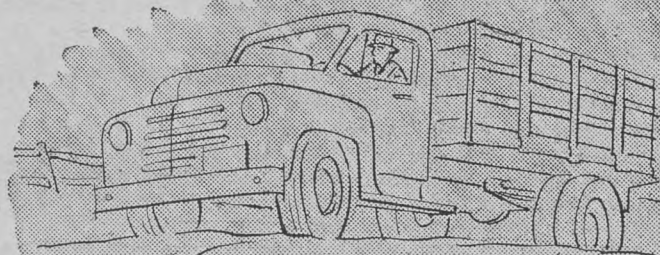






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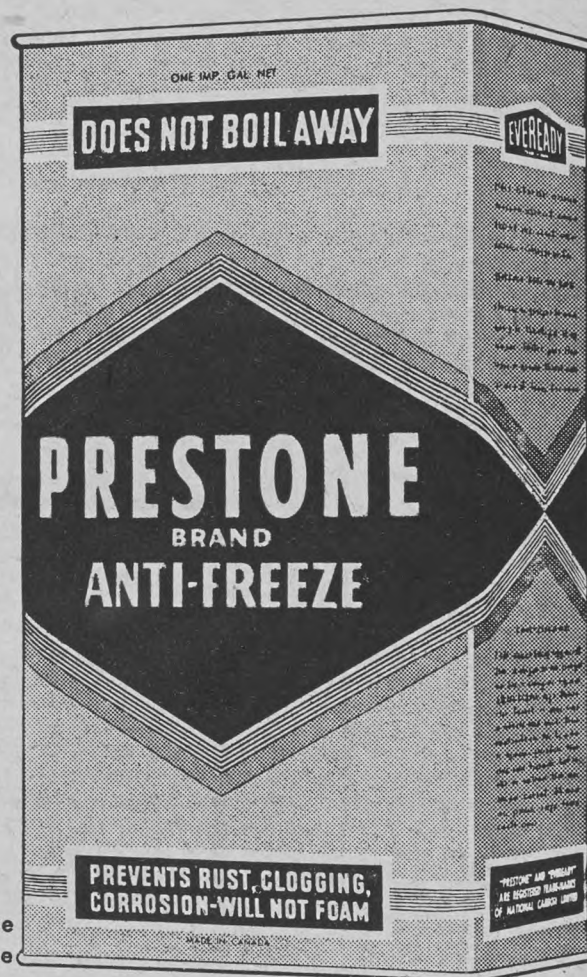
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